

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*People's Republic of China*

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# DAILY REPORT

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ORIGINAL

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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GENERAL

PEOPLE'S DAILY EXAMINES U.S. POLICY TOWARD USSR

HK120545Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 4 Sep 78 p 6 HK

[Random notes on international affairs by Ssuma Ta [0674 7456 6671]: "The Real Sobering Agent"]

[Text] What kind of relationship exists between the United States and the Soviet Union? How should we assess it? What sort of policy should the United States adopt in regard to the Soviet Union?

These are the major questions attracting the close attention of and arousing continuous controversy among those in military and government circles and those in or out of office in the United States. This controversy reflects the different opinions of the interest groups, political factions and their representatives in regard to Soviet strategic plans and the relative strengths of the Soviet Union and the United States. It also shows that the United States must continue to adjust its foreign policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union while carrying it out.

The U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR recently carried an article by Sonnenfeldt entitled "Seeking A Policy Toward the Soviet Union." This article attracted attention not because its author was a guest research fellow of Johns Hopkins University or because he had been an adviser of the U.S. Department of State during the Nixon and Ford administrations, but because his name was related to the "Sonnenfeldt Doctrine" which once created a sensation.

At the end of 1975, this former adviser of the U.S. State Department spoke at a conference of U.S. envoys in Europe. His suggestion about recognizing Eastern Europe as a sphere of Soviet influence caused an uproar in Europe and violent reactions in U.S. political circles. He was regarded as a trumpeter of the appeasement policy toward the Soviet Union. An interesting thing is that at present, that is, 2 years later, this Mr. Sonnenfeldt, who gave up his career in government service and took up a new one in academic circles, demanded a reassessment of the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union and suggested seeking a new policy toward the Soviet Union.

In his eyes, the Washington authorities recently cancelled the Soviet-U.S. bilateral talks and restricted exports of technology to the Soviet Union because the Soviet Union tried its "political dissidents" in court. According to him, these "punitive" measures were only a piecemeal action and were not well considered because they were ambiguous and evasive as far as their goal, that is, their timing and the probable reaction to them, were concerned.

If U.S. authorities think that exports of technology to the Soviet Union would profit Moscow, then the United States should not have given the Soviet Union such "major benefits." Is this not so?

If a "punishment" should be inflicted on the Soviet Union, why was action not taken at the crucial moment of Soviet and Cuban "military aggression in Africa"? Were these measures taken only to counter the "conduct" of the Soviet Union in its internal affairs?

The author then raised a still more basic question: How should the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union be assessed? Does this relationship mean a choice between "confrontation and cooperation" as once asserted by the White House? Or should it be "a kind of basically hostile relationship of a long-term nature" so that "a severe punishment" will be inflicted on the Soviet Union whenever it takes a "wrong step" in the international sphere?

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FIG  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

More than 2 years ago, this gentleman lamented that the United States was too weak to prevent Soviet expansion. He suggested recognizing the Soviet sphere of influence and tethering the Soviet Union by means of trade. This shows a change in his opinion.

This change is noteworthy because it reflects the following: The fantasy of using compromise and concession to make the Soviet Union "maintain an attitude of restraint" and the naive thinking of using the "double noose" tactic to curb Soviet expansion have been smashed by the browbeating and ever intensifying force of Soviet expansion. Facing these hard facts which are contrary to their wishful thinking, some people have no alternative but to demand a reassessment of the U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union, which they played a role in drawing up and executing.

Opinions differ among Washington authorities on the conditions and essence of the U.S.-Soviet relationship. They include "substituting negotiations for confrontation," "effecting cooperation through detente," "choosing between confrontation and cooperation," and so on. In fact, whatever their wishes and policies may be, it is impossible to cover up, avoid or change the essence of contention and confrontation between the two superpowers. Sparing no effort to seize world hegemony, Soviet social imperialism never stops expanding, attacking and seizing, and it will never restrain itself and keep its faith. Being more powerful, it has become more and more covetous, arrogant and cunning. The two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, can neither eliminate the confrontation between them nor cooperate with each other. The idea of evading confrontation can only serve to increase the greediness and arrogance of the opponent. This has been proved by the appalling conditions in Europe, the Horn of Africa, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean and various other parts of the world in the past few years.

Reviewing the recent vicissitudes of the Soviet-U.S. relationship, the Washington POST quoted a high-ranking U.S. policymaker as saying: "This is a sobering experience." Can this sobering be viewed as the cause of Sonnenfeldt's new "search" for a U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union?

#### NATO COMMANDER HAIG COMMENTS ON USSR MILITARY THREAT

OW082028Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 8 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 7 Sep (HSINHUA)--The West should adopt a serious attitude to counter the Soviet Union's growing military threat, urged General Alexander Haig, NATO's supreme allied commander in Europe, in interviews with West German papers recently.

Haig is now in West Germany commanding a series of autumn manoeuvres of NATO.

In an interview with the KOELNER STADTANZEIGER, which was published in the paper on September 5, Haig pointed out that in increasing its worldwide activities, the Soviet Union is aimed at threatening the fundamental interests of the Western world.

The vigorous development of nuclear forces in the past 15 years has enabled the Soviet Union to make apparent and worrying progress in this respect, Haig noted. The Soviet nuclear threat to Western Europe has grown considerably. He stressed in particular that the new Soviet SS-20 medium-range missile has increasingly threatened Western Europe's residential centres and military targets, while the West now has no proper counter-measures.

Haig held that the Soviet zeal for an armament plan in the strategic, inter-continental missile weapons system has made it more and more difficult for the conclusion of a strategic arms limitation agreement. He said that in the talks, the United States agreed to limit its cruise missile, with no limitation to the Soviet SS-20 medium-range missile and Backfire bomber. This reflects the West's fix and contradiction in its security policy. Haig made it clear that the West European countries should be allowed to acquire the technology for manufacturing the cruise missile. He said that such technology is now the vital interest of the U.S. Western allies.

At present, Haig emphasized, the West should lay stress on conventional defence forces. In this field, he said, the West should do more.

At the same time, Haig noted, the gravity of the situation should not be over-stated. He considered that if the West unites more effectively and coordinates its efforts more resolutely, it will have enough favourable conditions. With regard to this, he listed the following facts: The number of the West's armed forces is more than that of the Warsaw Pact organization, the West's capability for production is two times that of the Soviet Union and its allies, and the West assumes 70 percent of the volume of world trade. He believed that these are the West's trumps. From this, Haig drew the conclusion that there exists the prerequisite for the West to counter the worrying Soviet military strength.

In another interview, Haig repeatedly stressed the menace of the Soviet Backfire bomber and SS-20 missile towards Western Europe. DIE WELT today carried his remarks to the paper. He pointed out that the Soviet Union has expanded its armaments faster than the NATO's worst expectation. As the United States and the Soviet Union are achieving a balance of strategic nuclear weapons, the latter steps up its deployment of Backfire bombers and SS-20 multiple-warhead medium-range flexible missiles in Europe, thus putting to a test the vitality of the flexible reaction strategy of NATO's trinity of inter-continental weapons, tactical nuclear weapons and conventional weapons. The West must deploy longer-range missiles and increase nuclear submarines in Europe to cope with the Soviet menace, Haig said.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON USSR SUPPORT OF SRV AGAINST CAMBODIA

OW081405Y Peking NCNA in English 1248 GMT 8 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Sep (HSINHUA)--Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev cannot use lies to cover up the fact that Moscow is backing the Vietnamese authorities' aggression against Kampuchea, says a commentary in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today.

The commentary states that the Press and Propaganda Department of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry, in a statement on September 5, sternly refuted Brezhnev's vicious slanders against and attacks on Democratic Kampuchea. And the Chinese people firmly support this just stand of the Kampuchean Government.

In his message to Vietnamese leaders on the occasion of the Vietnamese national day, the commentary notes, Brezhnev not only accused Democratic Kampuchea of "military provocations" against Vietnam but attacked China with the allegation that Kampuchea has been acting at the "instigation of Peking." This is vicious slander in total disregard of facts.

Referring to the Kremlin's persistent hostile attitude towards the Kampuchean people and revolution, the commentary says that the Soviet Union is bent on putting down the Kampuchean people's revolution. Soon after the founding of the Kampuchean revolutionary regime, the Kremlin, capitalizing on the Vietnamese authorities' ambition to set up a "great Indochina Federation," supported the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea in a futile attempt to strangle the new-born Democratic Kampuchea in the cradle.

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A 4

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

It has continued supporting the Vietnamese authorities since the outbreak of the border conflict between Kampuchea and Vietnam. It has pledged "full support" for Vietnam, lauding the latter as a "solid outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia." Recently, it has intensified the shipment by sea and air of military personnel and weapons to Vietnam to bolster up its war of aggression against Kampuchea.

Having failed to attain their objectives in the invasion of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities slanderously accused China of "instigating Kampuchean 'provocations' against Vietnam. The fact that Brezhnev has to repeat his lies indicates that the Soviet Union and its followers are running into snags in dealing with the Kampuchean people. Just as the heroic Kampuchean people's just struggle against aggression cannot be subdued by the artillery fire of the Vietnamese authorities, the truth of Soviet support for the Vietnamese authorities' aggression against Kampuchea cannot be covered up by Brezhnev's lies, the commentary concludes.

#### ITALIAN, AUSTRIAN PAPERS PRAISE HUA'S FOREIGN VISITS

OW081649Y Peking NCNA in English 1505 GMT 8 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Italian newspaper BOLSCEVICO and the Austrian paper KLASSENKAMPF [names of both papers as received] recently carried articles praising Chairman Hua's visits to Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran.

The article in BOLSCEVICO says, "The warm welcome received by Chairman Hua and the results of his negotiations all point to the historic significance of his visit." His visits to the three countries are "proofs of China's closeness to oppressed peoples and countries, its emphasis on the unity of the Third World countries against the two superpowers, its strict adherence to the five principles of peaceful coexistence and its great contribution to the forming and strengthening of united world front bravely fighting against hegemonism. The Italian Marxists and Leninists heartily acclaim Chairman Hua's visit and his historic success," it says.

The KLASSENKAMPF says in a commentary, "Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania and Yugoslavia has attracted great attention throughout the world. The people of these two countries warmly welcomed Chairman Hua, but the Soviet social-imperialists commented on these events with obvious annoyance." Referring to the Soviet Union's accusations and undisguised intimidation of all countries who are on friendly terms and cooperate with China, the commentary points out that "the Soviet social-imperialism's reaction is not at all strange. They see the Balkans as their fiefs as did their predecessors--the tsars. They want to turn the Balkans into a base from which to realise their design of occupying Europe. They see in the precedents of Romania and Yugoslavia protecting their independence, national interests and sovereignty a threat to their rule over the East European countries."

After commenting on Yugoslavia's great contribution to the non-aligned policy, the commentary says, "Like all progressive and peace-loving countries who pay tribute to Yugoslavia for this contribution, the People's Republic of China supports Yugoslavia's non-aligned policy. On the contrary, the Soviet Union who likes to claim itself a natural ally of the non-aligned countries is doing their utmost to split the movement."

The commentary notes that China backs all countries and peoples in their struggle against domination, oppression and plunder, and for national independence and state sovereignty.



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A 5

ABC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

It says, "to promote friendship and cooperation with China is in accordance with the interests of the peoples of the European countries. It helps the world-wide struggle against the two superpowers' contention for hegemony, the struggle to ward off the danger of a third world war, and the struggle to isolate and oppose the most dangerous robber of the present world--Soviet social-imperialist.

BELGIAN, DANISH PRESS SCORE SRV LEADERSHIP, USSR POLICY

OW091648Y Peking NONA in English 1530 GMT 9 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Vietnamese leaders who are pursuing the Soviet imperialist policy of aggression and expansion are doomed to failure, point out Belgian and Danish papers recently.

"The Vietnamese leaders' have submitted themselves to Soviet social-imperialism", says a commentary published in the latest issue of CLARTE ET L'EXPLOITE, organ of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium."

Entitled "The Vietnamese Leaders Are Doomed To Failure," the commentary warmly praises the heroic Kampuchean people for their just struggle against Vietnamese aggression. It notes, "Though Kampuchea has a small population and a small quantity of weapons which are not sophisticated, the Kampuchean people have heroically resisted aggression and inflicted a fatal blow upon the invaders. These invaders tried desperately to recruit spies and scoundrels, war criminals and corrupt elements who had served the U.S. imperialists, in an attempt to carry out sabotage activities against the (Democratic Kampuchea) Government. The Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Communist Party led by Comrade Pol Pot have successfully defended their liberal motherland and are victoriously building socialism."

The commentary points out that the Vietnamese leaders "have hired themselves out to Soviet social-imperialism. They joined the COMECON and ceded the Cam Ranh base to the Soviets." They also hatched savage racial persecution of Chinese residents and "organized an incursion into China's territory. This is a mean policy of aggression pursued by them under the baton of the Kremlin. It surely deserves condemnation from the people throughout the world."

In conclusion, the commentary states, "This path will lead the Vietnamese leaders to failure. It is known to all that they have met with strong opposition from the people of their own country, the people in the south in particular. The opposition is getting ever stronger because submission to the new tsars cannot result in an economic recovery in Vietnam."

Vietnam pursues the Soviet foreign policy in an attempt to obtain a dominant position in Asia, particularly in its neighbours Kampuchea and Laos as well as other Southeast Asian countries, points out an article published in ARBEJDER AVISEN, organ of the Communist Worker's Party of Denmark, on September 6.

The article says that this will put Vietnam into a new and miserable position in Southeast Asia. Vietnam is called by the Soviet Union an "outpost of socialism" in Asia. Therefore, it can easily become a tool for actively carrying out the Soviet Asia policy just as Cuba serves the Soviet Africa policy.

#### UNITED STATES

SOARING COST OF U.S. COLLEGE EDUCATION NOTED

OW111706Y Peking NONA in English 1637 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Sep (HSINHUA)--College costs for 1978-79 turned out to be the highest ever in the United States and are still soaring.

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The September 11 issue of TIME magazine reported that the average cost of education at a four-year private college this year has increased 5.1 percent over last year and has soared 77 percent since 1968. For the first time, tuitions have edged up past 5,000 dollars at some private institutions. Overall costs at public, four-year colleges have climbed almost as much as they have at private institutions during the past decade.

Besides tuitions, the costs of food, housing, books and transportation have also been going up. Estimates released by the U.S. College Board show that at private, four-year colleges, total expenses will average 5,110 dollars this year for on-campus resident students. Total expenses at public, four-year schools will average about 3,054 dollars this year for on-campus students. Many students have to resort to loans or do odd jobs to meet the soaring college costs. The latest issue of the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT conceded, "For many parents, one of today's big worries centers on ways to meet steadily rising college costs."

#### SOVIET UNION

OBSERVERS LABEL RECENT SOVIET MILITARY EXERCISE 'ADVENTUROUS'

OW081705Y Peking NCNA in English. 1533 GMT 8 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 6 Sep (HSINHUA)--Airborne troops are used in staging surprise attacks in the Soviet military exercise, "Caucasus II," which began yesterday, said a Vienna dispatch carried in DIE WELT today.

Observers in Vienna held that the imaginary target area of the exercise is a port city in the Persian Gulf, the dispatch pointed out.

It said that the Soviet Union staged "Caucasus I" in the winter of 1976. It was a tryout of surprise attacks organized along the traditional lines of the Warsaw Pact. Modern tank units were used to penetrate the enemy's defensive position to show their speed and manoeuvrability. Military experts in Vienna noted that the exercise was evidently "an act of intimidation" against Turkey.

The dispatch quoted Vienna military experts as saying that the current exercise is in the main not a tank offensive, but a massive airborne manoeuvre with the tank and motorized infantry divisions serving as the second echelon.

The dispatch went on to say that judging from its preparations, the exercise aims to show how airborne units manage to capture a bridgehead--a city in the enemy's rear which is paralysed with a blitzkrieg--and to control the airports from which aircraft can take off for the city, and then how an offensive is launched by the army, whose troops are to join with the airborne units which have captured the bridgehead. Vienna observers pointed out that in choosing the port city Batum as the target of strike, The Soviet Union intends to see the effect of its troops setting out from a number of airports in Caucasus and pushing ahead along a predetermined route till they reach a port city. This line of movement happily fits in with a drive through north Iran to Abadan on the Persian Gulf when a real war breaks out.

The dispatch noted that the Soviet Union is applying its military concept of "bold drives" to airborne strikes. Just like a motorized infantry division, the 104th Garrison Airborne Division taking part in the exercise is equipped with field artillery, armoured transports and medium tanks. The exercise is designed to familiarize the units with all the tactics required in surprise attacks. Military experts in Vienna said it is evident that the plan of "Caucasus II" is adventurous.



## NORTH 4214

PRG DELEGATION VISITS HAMHUNG CITY IN DPRK 11 SEPTEMBER

OW111431Y Peking WCHA in English 1004 GMT 11 Sep 78 GW

[Text] Hamhung, 11 Sep (HINHUA)--The Chinese party and government delegation with Teng Hsiao-ping as its leader and Peng Chung its deputy leader, arrived at Hamhung, an industrial city on the eastern coast of Korea, by special plane this morning. The Chinese delegation was accompanied by Premier Li Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Kang Hui-won, of the Administration Council of Korea, and Vice-foreign Minister Kim Hyong-jul.

The guests were greeted at the airport by Yi Kil-song, chief secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Kim Hyong-chong [name as received], chairman of the provincial administrative committee; Ko Yong-yu, vice-chairman of the provincial people's committee and Choe In-tok, colonel general of the Korean People's Army.

The people of Hamhung always cherish intimate fraternal feelings for the Chinese people. The visits to the city by the late esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai in 1958, by Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping in 1961 and the wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng last May were still fresh in their memory. They were particularly happy that Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping has come for a second time, bringing along the profound friendship of the Chinese people, and gave him and other Chinese comrades-in-arms a sincere, warm welcome.

The airport was beautifully decorated today with the national flags of Korea and China fluttering in the breeze. The well-wishers waiting there held streamers inscribed with: "Warm Welcome to the Chinese Party and Government Delegation Led by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping!", "Long Live the Blood-Cemented Unbreakable Militant Friendship and Unity Between the Korean and Chinese People!" Young Pioneers presented flowers to Vice-Chairman Teng and his party when they alighted from the plane.

A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. The band struck up the national anthems of China and Korea. In the company of Premier Li Chong-ok, Vice-Chairman Teng reviewed a guard of honour composed of men of the Korean People's Army. When Vice-Chairman Teng walked round to meet the crowd, the people waved bouquets and cheered.

As the Chinese vice-chairman drove in an open car with the Korean premier to the stadium in the city to attend a mass meeting, Hamhung citizens lining the four-kilometer street gave him a rousing welcome. He happily waved to the well-wishers in acknowledgement.

When the Chinese guests arrived at the central street leading to the stadium square they were met by crowds of young people dancing merrily in national costumes. A chorus of boys and girls sang songs eulogizing the friendship between Korea and China. The crowd waved miniature national flags of the two countries, cheering and dancing to express their warm welcome to Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping and his party and the genuine fraternal sentiments of the Korean people for the Chinese people.

Feted by Provincial Committees

OW112213Y Peking WCHA in English 2155 GMT 11 Sep 78 W

[Text] Hamhung, 11 Sep (HINHUA)--South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the provincial administrative committee gave a banquet here in honour of the visiting Chinese party and government delegation led by Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping at noon today.

Among those present at the banquet were Korean Premier Li Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Kang Hui-won, Provincial Party Chief Secretary Yi Kil-song, Provincial Administrative Chairman Kim Hyong-chong and Colonel General Choe In-tok. Yi Kil-song and Peng Chung, deputy leader of the Chinese delegation, spoke at the banquet.

In his speech Yi Kil-song expressed once again warm welcome to Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping and other members of the Chinese delegation to Korea.

He spoke of the Chinese delegation's high appraisal of the great achievements of the Korean people and of its resolute support for the Korean people's socialist construction and their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He said, "Your support and appraisal have greatly encouraged our people in pursuing their just revolutionary cause, for which we express our hearty thanks."

He said, "We are convinced that your present visit will make great contributions to the fraternal friendship and unity between our two parties, countries and peoples."

He added, "We are very glad to note that Korean-Chinese friendship personally forged and nurtured by the Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Chinese people's great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung has further developed under the care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Chinese people's wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng."

He said: "Our people very highly value the friendship between Korea and China which was cemented in blood and has stood the test of history and will make ceaseless efforts to strengthen and develop the friendship and cooperation with the fraternal Chinese people."

He added: "We fully support the great Chinese people, closely united around the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, in their struggle for making China a great, powerful, modern socialist country by the end of this century and for liberating Taiwan. We sincerely wish you greater achievements in the struggle in the days to come."

In his speech, Peng Chung, in the name of the Chinese party and government delegation, extended warmest festive congratulations and most cordial greetings to the leading comrades of the party and government and the people of South Hamgyong Province and of Hamhung City and expressed sincere thanks for their warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded to the delegation. He said, The grand festival of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is an occasion for an overall review of the progress made by the Korean people in their forward march. Your splendid achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction fully demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of independence and hard work and the heroic mettle of the Korean people rallying closely around President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea. For the Korean people this festival is also a general mobilization which will fire in them a stronger political ardour and greater revolutionary drive to strive for the successful fulfillment of the grand second seven-year plan."

After warmly praising the brilliant merits of the people in Hamhung in socialist revolution and socialist construction, Peng Chung said, "Currently, the people of Hamhung are continuing to advance from victory to victory along the road of revolution. We are convinced that, under the wise leadership of the Korean Workers Party and the Korean Government headed by President Kim Il-song, you will make new and significant contributions to socialist revolution and socialist construction and to the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

"Hamhung is a city steeped in the tradition of Sino-Korean friendship. The Chinese people still remember the massive support and warm concern shown to the Chinese People's Volunteers by the people of South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung and the moving welcome you accorded the Chinese people's beloved Premier Chou En-lai in 1958. Not long ago, you extended to the Chinese people's wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng an extremely ceremonious and hearty welcome when he came here for a visit. When we recall these wonderful occasions, we are all the more touched by the sincerity and depth of the revolutionary friendship entertained by the people of South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung toward the Chinese people," he said.

Peng Chung said, "Constantly to consolidate and develop this great friendship and militant unity between our two parties, countries and peoples is a need shared by the Chinese and Korean peoples and by the people of Asia and the world in their revolutionary cause. The Chinese people will make continual efforts to strengthen their friendship and cooperation with the Korean people and firmly support them in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country until final victory is won. In spite of the passage of time and the vicissitudes on the international scene, the blood-cemented friendship between our two peoples will remain evergreen like the pines on the Changpai mountains."

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of militant unity and fraternity. The guests and hosts had cordial conversations about their friendship, a friendship between comrades-in-arms.

#### PROVINCIAL OFFICIAL, TENG HSIAO-PING SPEAK AT HAMHUNG MEETING

OW112335Y Peking NCNA in English 2245 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hamhung, 11 Sep (HSINHUA)--Tens of thousands of people here held a mass meeting at the city's stadium this morning to warmly welcome the Chinese party and government delegation led by Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping.

The stadium was decorated with a festive garb. Multi-coloured flags were fluttering in the breeze and in the centre of the meeting place stood large portraits of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il-song. The masses in national costumes, holding bouquets, formed a sea of flowers.

When Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping mounted the rostrum in the company of Premier Yi Chong-ok and Vice-Premier Kang Hui-won, cheers and applause burst out at the stadium.

Seated on the rostrum were also Comrades Peng Chung, Huang Hua and Lu Chih-hsien. Also present on the rostrum were leading party and government officials of South Hamgyong Province Yi Kil-song, Kim Hyong-chong and others.

As the meeting began, the band played the national anthems of China and Korea. At this moment, patterns of the national flags of the two countries were visible on the backdrop.

Chief Secretary Yi Kil-song and Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping delivered speeches at the meeting.

In the name of all the party members and working people of South Hamgyong Province, Yi Kil-song expressed the warmest welcome to the Chinese party and government delegation led by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping.

He said: "The Chinese party and government have sent a senior party and government delegation with Comrade Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping as its leader to jubilantly celebrate the 30th anniversary of our republic together with our people. This has forcefully manifested the traditional friendship and unity between the two parties and countries of Korea and China and greatly encouraged our people in the struggle to build socialism and strive for the reunification of our fatherland."

He said, "Since the esteemed Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, carrying on the behests of Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Chou En-lai, visited our country with the desire to further consolidate and develop Korean-Chinese friendship, the relationship of friendly cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples have become consolidated and developed in an all round way in all fields."

He paid high tribute to the Chinese people who, under the wise leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung, had won great achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

He added, "Today, the Chinese people, under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, have effectively carried forward the cause of the Chinese revolution pioneered by Comrade Mao Tsetung. "Holding high the banner of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Chinese people have embarked on a new Long March. They are eradicating the pernicious influence on the 'gang of four' and implementing the resolutions adopted at the 11th national congress of the Communist Party of China, determined to build China into a powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology by the end of this century. They have launched an upsurge on a still larger scale on all fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction."

He said, "The people of our country fully support the Chinese party, government and people in their struggle for the building of their country into a modernized and powerful socialist country and for the liberation of Taiwan. We are convinced that they will certainly win new brilliant victories in this struggle."

At the grand central celebration meeting of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic, he said, The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song "summed up the epoch-making changes and the glowing merits of our republic, and spelled out our new programmatic task in the times to come."

All the working people in Hamhung City and in South Hamgyong Province actively support the programmatic task put forth by Comrade Kim Il-song and are working harder for socialist construction and the reunification of the fatherland, he added.

He said: The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government have given full support to the three principles and five-point program of the reunification of the fatherland put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song. They have resolutely denounced the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for their scheme to create "two Koreas."

He added: With the positive support and solidarity from the Chinese people and other peace-loving peoples of the world, the Korean people will surely force U.S. imperialism to withdraw its aggressor troops from South Korea. In the absence of interference from any foreign forces, the Korean people will surely realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.



He said: "We are firmly convinced that the militant friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China will be continuously strengthened and promoted in line with the developing situation."

He stressed that the Korean people will resolutely and closely unite and fight together with the other peoples of the world in the struggle against imperialism and other forms of domination and for the victory of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence, socialism and communism.

After his speech, Yi Kil-song, in the name of the meeting, presented to the Chinese party and government delegation an embroidered silk banner inscribed with: "Long Live the Everlasting Militant Friendship and Unity Between the Korean and Chinese Peoples."

In his speech, delegation leader Teng Hsiao-ping first extended the warmest festive congratulations to the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il-song, the Korean Workers Party, the Korean Government and people, on behalf of the Chinese people's wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people and in the name of the Chinese party and government delegation.

He said: "The thirty years' history of the DPRK is a history of the Korean people advancing continuously from victory to victory in defending the independence and sovereignty of their country, building a socialist new life and striving for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. It is a glorious history full of heroic exploits."

"The Korean people's dauntless revolutionary spirit of daring to fight and daring to win is still a source of inspiration to the people of the world in their struggle against the superpower policies of aggression and war," he added. He went on to say: "Under the guidance of the revolutionary line of 'political independence, economic self-reliance and national self-defence' formulated by President Kim Il-song, the Korean people have worked hard for their country's prosperity and strength and, sweeping all obstacles before them, have advanced bravely along the broad path of socialism with the chollima momentum. Relying on their own talents and hard work, they have turned the grand blueprint of socialist construction drawn up by the Korean party and government into splendid reality. Today, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stands rock firm in the east with the new posture of a socialist country having modern industry and advanced agriculture."

"The Chinese people heartily rejoice at the successes you have scored and are greatly inspired by the bright prospect before you. We sincerely wish you complete success. We will learn from your revolutionary spirit and drive as well as your valuable experience so as to accelerate the pace of our national economic construction in our endeavour for the earlier realization of our country's general task for the new period of development", Vice-Chairman Teng said.

He continued, "In the field of international struggles, the DPRK firmly opposes imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and domination and upholds the principle of proletarian internationalism. It has made valuable contributions to the unity of the Third World countries and of the non-aligned movement and to the fight against the schemes of the external forces of domination to split, interfere in and control the non-aligned countries, to supporting the revolutionary struggles of oppressed nations and peoples, and to the effort for the establishment of international relations of equality and mutual respect. It has thus won the appreciation and admiration of the people of all countries. The DPRK is enjoying an ever growing international prestige and is playing an ever bigger role in international affairs."

"All the achievements of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the thirty years since its founding have been scored under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers Party. President Kim Il-song has always adhered to the Marxist-Leninist line and integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of Korea. He fully trusts and relies on the people; he has stood in the forefront of the struggle and led the Korean people unswervingly in their fight for national reunification, independence and the prosperity and strength of their country. He is the deeply-loved great leader of the Korean people. The Korean Workers Party founded personally by President Kim Il-song represents the will of the entire Korean people, persistently upholds socialism and proletarian internationalism and raises high the glorious banner of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. It has not only made outstanding revolutionary contributions to Korea's cause of revolution, but also made valuable contributions to the cause of progress of the people of the whole world. Rallyed closely round their great leader President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers Party, the Korean people have achieved most brilliant successes in the past thirty years. There is no doubt that you will win new and still greater victories on your march ahead."

He said that the Korean people are waging an unremitting struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. The reunification of Korea is the national aspiration of the Korean people in both the North and the South. No schemes to create "two Koreas" in an attempt to perpetuate the division of Korea will ever succeed. The reunification of Korea will certainly become a reality. The Chinese people have always closely followed the just struggle of the Korean people to reunify their fatherland, firmly support President Kim Il-song's three principles and five-point programme for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, firmly support the just position of the Korean people in demanding the disbandment of the "UN command" and the complete withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor forces with their weapons and equipment from South Korea.

"The Chinese people will, as always, steadfastly support the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country till final victory is won," Teng Hsiao-ping declared.

He said: "History has proved that to continuously strengthen Sino-Korean friendship and solidarity fully accords with the interests of our two peoples and with the interests of peace in Asia and the world."

Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping said: "We are confident that under the loving care of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il-song and through the joint efforts of our two peoples, Sino-Korean friendship will in the days ahead bloom even more luxuriantly and bear still richer fruit."

At the end of his speech, Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping, in the name of the Chinese Party and government delegation, presented to Yi Kil-song a banner with the inscription "The Evergreen China-Korea Friendship," as a gift to the Korean people.

After the exchange of banners, Yi Kil-song and Teng Hsiao-ping warmly shook hands and hugged each other. Stormy applause broke out at the meeting place.

The meeting ended amid the strains of the national anthems of the two countries.

After the meeting the Chinese vice-chairman and his party drove to the "February 8" vinylon complex. They were greeted by well-wishers lining the dozen-kilometre long road.



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#### PRC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM HAMHUNG TO PYONGYANG

0W111800Y Peking NONA in English 1747 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Sep (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, leader, Peng Chung, deputy leader, and other members of the Chinese party and government delegation returned here this evening after their visit to Hamhung City. Premier Li Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Kang Hui-won and other Korean comrades accompanying the Chinese guests also returned by the same plane.

#### PEKING MEETING MARKS OPENING OF KOREAN FILM WEEK

SK101500Y Peking in Korean to Korea 1200 GMT 7 Sep 78 SK

[Text] A meeting was held in Peking on the afternoon of 6 September to mark the opening of Korean film week on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. Attending the meeting were [words indistinct] Comrade Shen Chien, deputy directors of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Comrade Mao Lien-chueh, vice chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Comrade Lin Lin, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and several thousand people of the capital.

Invited to the meeting were Comrade Chon Myong-su, DPRK ambassador to China, and his wife, Comrade Kwon Chung-ung, head of the Korean movie delegation, who is paying a friendly visit to our country to attend the opening of Korean film week, Comrade Yu Won-kun, people's actor and member of the delegation, and writer Hong Chin-suk.

Korean film week has been arranged by the PRC Ministry of Culture and starts on 7 September. During the week, Korean art films "A High-Tension Wire," "Root Is Struck on the Great Land," "The Comrade-in-Arms Whom We Have Met Again," and "Among Intriguers" will be shown simultaneously in 16 cities throughout the country, including Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and Canton. Because of their high ideological and artistic levels, films, which truly reflect the proud revolutionary spirit the Korean people displayed in constructing the fatherland under Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership and the revolutionary, heroic spirit they displayed in their struggle to safeguard the fatherland, will receive the Chinese people's enthusiastic welcome.

This is the scene of the ceremony in Peking marking the opening of Korean film week. [Recorded fragments in Chinese interspersed] Comrade Chou Wei-chih, Chinese vice minister of culture, and Comrade Kwon Chung-ung, head of the Korean film delegation, addressed the opening ceremony which was filled with an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Vice Minister Chou Wei-chih said in his speech that, as the Korean people are about to greet the significant 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic, he, on behalf of PRC writers, movie artists and moviegoers, extends the warmest congratulation to the friendly and beloved Korean comrades.

He then said: Upholding President Kim Il-song's great instruction, Korean film artists have produced many excellent movies reflecting the history of revolutionary struggles and socialist construction by obtaining experiences in practical daily life through mingling with the masses. These excellent movies have played a role in the just struggles waged by the Korean people to repel the U.S. imperialist aggression, to expose the South Korean treacherous puppet clique and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and in indoctrinating and uniting the people in socialist revolution and construction and in dealing a blow at the enemy. These movies are of great significance to the Chinese people and movie artists in terms of indoctrination and provide us with good examples.

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He then expressed a firm belief that the film week will contribute to further strengthening the revolutionary friendship between the peoples and movie artists of China and Korea.

The head of the Korean movie delegation then spoke [begin recording]:

We are very pleased with the occasion in which we greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK together with the fraternal Chinese comrades. Greeting this festive national holiday, we extend deep thanks to the Chinese Ministry of Culture for arranging Korean film week and for inviting our movie delegation to the opening. We also convey the warmest militant greetings from our people and movie artists to the fraternal Chinese people and movie artists. [applause] [end recording]

Delegation head Kwon Chung-ung then expressed a firm belief that Korean film week not only will further deepen the mutual understanding between the peoples of our two countries, but also will contribute to strengthening the traditional friendship and unity sealed in blood. He continued: It has been 30 years since the DPRK was founded. During the period, Korean film art has developed intensively with the prosperity and development of our republic based on the great leader's chuche-oriented artistic ideology and the brilliant, revolutionary artistic tradition developed in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

With the great leader's ceaseless considerations and considerate care, today a huge force of movie artists filled with revolutionary zeal has been organized, and mighty movie studios with modern equipment have been provided.

After praising the militant friendship between the peoples of Korea and China, delegation head Kwon Chung-ung wished the Chinese movie artists even greater success in producing new films excellently serving the masses of workers, farmers and soldiers and upholding Comrade Mao Tsetung's revolutionary artistic line.

Following the speeches by Vice Minister Chou Wei-chih and delegation head Kwon chung-ung, the comrades of China and Korea saw the ideological art film, "A High-Tension Wire."

#### JAPANESE TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN PEKING 11 SEPTEMBER

OW111658Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Sep (HSINHUA)--Toshio Komoto, minister of international trade and industry of Japan, and his party arrived here by air this afternoon on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang.

The Japanese guests were greeted at the airport by Minister Li Chiang, Liu Hsi-wen, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned.

Also present at the airport were Shoji Sato, Japanese ambassador to China, and officials of the Japanese Embassy in Peking.

#### Li Chiang Hosts Banquet

OW111857Y Peking NCNA in English 1813 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 11 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Toshio Komoto, minister of international trade and industry of Japan, and his party.

Among the guests were Japanese Ambassador to China Shoji Sato, diplomatic officials of the Japanese Embassy here and Japanese reporters in Peking.

Also present were Liu Hsi-wen, vice-minister of foreign trade; Chang Wen-pin, vice-minister of petroleum; Li Hsuan, deputy director of the State Geological Bureau; Chang Hsiang-shan, vice-president of the Japan-China Friendship Association; Hsiao Wang-chou, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; and Wang Hsiao-yun, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

#### Li, Komoto Speeches

OW120055Z Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking 12 Sep (KYODO)--Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang offered a toast to the Japanese emperor at the conclusion of his speech at a welcoming banquet held at the Great Hall of the People Monday in honor of Toshio Komoto, minister of international trade and industry who arrived in Peking earlier in the day for talks with Chinese officials. He offered the toast for the sake of the health of the emperor.

Quarters concerned said this was the first time that a Chinese Government leader had made such a toast to the emperor at an official function.

In his speech, Li said the recent signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship indicated that friendly relations between Japan and China had entered a new phase.

He also said the long-term trade agreement signed last February was conducive to the further stable development of trade and economic and technical cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit and mutual help to make up what the other lacks.

He said the more flexible policy being adopted by China in its foreign trade would make it easier for trade, economic and technical cooperation between Japan and China.

Komoto said in his speech that the tempo of expansion of Sino-Japanese trade, which has been progressing smoothly up to now, had become further pronounced since the beginning of this year.

He said the signing of the long-term trade agreement was an epoch-making event and added the Japanese Government will exert utmost efforts for smooth enforcement of the agreement.

Noting that he was the first cabinet minister to visit China following the signing of the peace and friendship treaty, Komoto said he hoped his visit will contribute to further promotion of economic and friendly relations.

#### JAPAN, PRC AGREE TO DRASTICALLY EXPAND TRADE RELATIONS

OW120403Z Tokyo KYODO in English 0343 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Sep (KYODO)--Toshio Komoto, Japanese minister of international trade and industry, and Chinese Foreign Minister Li Chiang agreed Monday to drastically expand the (role) of trade under a Japan-China trade agreement signed last February.

The agreement was reached when the Japanese and Chinese ministers met here for about two hours following Komoto's arrival from Tokyo.

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At the meeting, Komoto proposed a drastic expansion of the framework of Japan-China trade under the trade accord as a step to further cement trade and economic ties between the two countries on the basis of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty concluded last month.

The Japan-China trade accord, signed in February, calls for two-way trade of dollar 20 billion in the 1978-85 period.

Li gave his consent to Komoto's proposal and the two ministers agreed to study ways to materialize this during Komoto's five-day stay in Peking and on every other occasion.

During the meeting, Komoto also told Li that Japan is willing to study the possibility of boosting Japanese imports of oil and coal after the first five years of the trade agreement. He also asked the Chinese minister to relax restrictions on activities of Japanese traders in China.

Li promised to study these problems positively.

Under the trade agreement, China is to export 47.1 million tons of crude oil, 5.15 million to 5.3 million tons of coking coal and 3.3 to 3.9 million tons of steaming coal to China in the first five years of the agreement.

Komoto said he plans to discuss concrete steps for materializing his various proposals for expansion of Japan-China trade with such Chinese officials as Petroleum Minister Sung Chen-ming, Coal Minister Hsiao Han and President Li Pao-hua of the People's Bank of China when he meets with them Tuesday and Wednesday.

Apart from meetings with these Chinese officials, Komoto is scheduled to hold a series of conferences with Chinese Vice Premier Kang Shin-en and other Chinese Government leaders on Wednesday and Thursday.

He will also meet with Li again after the meetings with the Chinese leaders. He and Li are expected to announce a concrete program for expansion of Japan-China trade relations at the meeting.

After Monday's meeting with the Chinese foreign trade minister, Komoto said China's 10-year economic development plan (1976-85) is making a smooth progress and total investments in the plan are estimated at about dollar 350 billion. He added actual investments will most likely top the target amount.

#### PRC STATE PLANNING OFFICIAL WARNS OF YEN APPRECIATION

OW120549Y Tokyo Kyodo in English 0359 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Sep (KYODO)--Tuan Yun, vice minister of the Chinese State Planning Commission, said Monday that the yen's continued appreciation may adversely affect Japan-China trade relations. Tuan expressed the concern when he met with an eight-member delegation of Japan's Kansai Economic Federation (Kankeiren).

The Chinese official said under the same conditions, China would give priority to Japan in trade with foreign countries. But he said China does not hope to use the Japanese yen for settlement of trade deals with Japanese traders, though it may prove difficult to stick to this position in every case of transactions. He then said the unabated appreciation of the Japanese currency could ruin trade relations between Japan and China.



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The Kankeiren delegation, led by Hosai Hyuga, president of the Japanese Business Association and chairman of Sumitomo Metal Industries, conferred with officials of the State Planning Commission, the Foreign Trade Ministry, the State Economic Commission and the State Capital Construction Commission Monday.

In the conferences, Hyuga told the Chinese officials that Kankeiren, an organization of business leaders in the Kansai region, has asked the Japanese Government to stabilize the value of the yen against the U.S. dollar at the range of yen 200 to 220 to the dollar.

Delegation members presented concrete plans for promotion of Japan's cooperation in China's industrial development projects. Takao Nagata, president of Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., said, for instance, the Japanese shipbuilding industry could.

Keitaro Hiro, president of Kubota Ltd., said his company is ready to provide China with construction machinery and related technical know-how. He added that his company could import machinery parts from China in the future.

#### VICE PREMIER CHEN YUNG-KUEI MEETS JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL GROUP

OW112153Y Peking NCNA in English 2127 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Taiyuan, 11 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Yung-keui met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the agricultural youth delegation for Japan-China friendship from Japan's Akita Prefecture led by Governor of the prefecture Yujiro Obata at Tachai today.

Governor Yujiro Obata has led three delegations to Tachai from his prefecture which is known for its high-yielding rice. He has set up a society to study Chinese agriculture. In order to enhance agro-technical exchanges between the two countries, the Japanese friends had spent a year in shooting films and lantern-slides on rice cultivation in Akita. The delegation has brought these films and slides for Tachai and other units.

Chen Yung-kuei told the visitors that the Chinese people were very much interested in Japan's agricultural mechanization and advanced experience in other fields. The signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty had provided better conditions for them to learn from Japan. He hoped that the friendship and exchange between the two countries would be further developed.

Present at the meeting were Kuo Feng-lien, vice-chairman of the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee and leader of the Tachai production brigade; Chia Lai-heng, deputy leader of the brigade, and Li Ming-te, vice-chairman of the Hsiyang County Revolutionary Committee.

#### JAPANESE MEETING CALLS FOR RETURN OF NORTHERN TERRITORIES

OW092122Y Peking NCNA in English 2051 GMT 9 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Sep (HSINHUA)--The prerequisite for the conclusion of a Japanese-Soviet peace treaty is to solve the question of the northern territories, said Kimimasa Akitomi, deputy director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, at a meeting for the return of the northern territories held in Nagoya yesterday afternoon.

The meeting attended by 1,000 people from Aichi Prefecture was sponsored by the northern territories counter-measures headquarters under the Prime Minister's Office and the Hokkaido Prefectural Administration.

The deputy director-general said that the four northern islands are Japan's inherent territories. The major diplomatic issue of Japan today is the conclusion of a Japanese-Soviet peace treaty, but the prerequisite for this is to solve the question of the northern territories, he declared. He stressed that the Japanese Government takes the basic stand that the peace treaty should be signed after the return of the four northern islands as a whole. Now a movement for 20,000,000 signatures is going on throughout the country, he added.

In their speeches, Nachiro Dogkinai, governor of Hokkaido; Yoshiaki Nakaya, governor of Aichi Prefecture, and Masao Motoyama, mayor of Nagoya, all expressed the determination to take efforts for the early return of the northern territories.

A northern territories exhibition opened in Nagoya yesterday morning. Attending the opening ceremony were the acting director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, the acting foreign minister, the governor of Hokkaido and the governor of Aichi Prefecture. By displaying models, diagrams and pictures, the exhibition shows that the four northern islands are always Japan's inherent territory and the Soviet occupation is entirely illegal.

Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda wrote the following inscription: "More than 20 years have passed since the publication of the joint declaration and the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1956. But it is really regrettable that the four northern islands--Habomai, Shikotan, Etorofu and Kunashiri--an outstanding issue existing between the two countries, have not been returned to Japan." The foreign minister reaffirmed the stand that the Japanese Government consistently upholds that the Japanese-Soviet peace treaty should be concluded after the four northern islands are returned to Japan as a whole.

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

##### PRC PROPOSALS OFFERED AT SIXTH SESSION OF HANOI TALKS

OW120808Y Peking NCNA in English 0721 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chung Hsi-tung, leader of the Chinese Government delegation to the Sino-Vietnamese talks on the question of Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam, put forth a number of propositions for an overall solution to the question at the sixth session of the talks held here today.

The Chinese delegation leader first made a review of the previous few sessions of the talks. At these meetings, he said, "we fully expounded the Chinese Government's consistent policy on Overseas Chinese affairs and, with accurate facts and ample logic, refuted all the slanders and charges the Vietnamese side directed against China on the question of the Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam. We also solemnly pointed out that the fundamental cause of the dispute between China and Vietnam on the question of Chinese nationals is the Vietnamese policy of discrimination against and ostracism, persecution and expulsion of Chinese residents, which is in violation of the 1955 agreement between the Chinese and Vietnamese parties. It is the Vietnamese side that has made things deteriorate to such an extent.



The erroneous actions of the Vietnamese Government have gravely impaired the relationship of friendship and solidarity forged over many years by the two countries and peoples. The Chinese Government and people are greatly pained by this situation, and we stand for friendly consultations to achieve an early and satisfactory solution to this question, holding that it will only do harm to the fundamental interests of our two peoples if the differences and disputes on the question of Chinese residents are allowed to develop."

He continued: "The Chinese Government delegation has come to Hanoi with the sincere desire to uphold the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and seek an overall solution to the question of the Chinese residents. We genuinely hope that, with joint efforts of the two sides, the talks on Chinese residents between China and Vietnam will yield positive results.

"The Chinese Government delegation has repeatedly and earnestly appealed to the Vietnamese side to return to the 1955 agreement between the Chinese and Vietnamese parties on the question of the Chinese nationals, and it has explicitly proposed to take that agreement as the basic guide for an overall solution to the question of the Chinese residents in Vietnam in these bilateral talks. Reality over the last twenty years or so fully proves that the 1955 agreement is in the fundamental interests of our two peoples. Even in the present state of Sino-Vietnamese relations, it is still not difficult to find a proper solution to the question provided the 1955 agreement is strictly abided by."

At the previous sessions of the talks, Chung Hsi-tung advanced proposals respectively on the questions of Chinese nationals residing in north Vietnam and of those residing in south Vietnam. Today, he made a further effort and put forward the propositions of the Chinese Government delegation for an overall settlement of the question of the Chinese residents in Vietnam. He said in this connection:

"First, as the first step towards the settlement of this question, the Vietnamese side should forthwith stop its discrimination against and ostracism, persecution and expulsion of Chinese residents. The Vietnamese side should receive, and make arrangements for the proper resettlement of those Chinese nationals who have been driven by the Vietnamese side back to China and who are now willing to return to their original places of residence in Vietnam. The Vietnamese side has the duty to take back to Vietnam those Vietnamese citizens who have been driven to China by it.

"Secondly, regarding the Chinese residents in north Vietnam, the Chinese side, following the principles of the 1955 agreement between the two parties, favours and encourages them, as before, to adopt Vietnamese nationality on a voluntary basis. As for those of Chinese origin who have already adopted Vietnamese nationality of their own accord, the Chinese side respects their choice of the Vietnamese nationality. The Vietnamese side is duty-bound to observe the provisions of that agreement and create favourable conditions for the Chinese residents to adopt Vietnamese nationality. The choice of nationality by Chinese residents must be based on the voluntary principle, and no coercion should be used to change their nationality. The comparatively few Chinese residents who insist on holding Chinese nationality can retain it after completing the necessary procedures.

"Thirdly, regarding the Chinese residents in south Vietnam, it was the agreed understanding at the 1955 discussions between the Chinese and Vietnamese parties on the question of Chinese residents in Vietnam that their problem would be resolved through consultations by the two countries after the liberation of South Vietnam.

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"We propose that the Chinese and Vietnamese sides issue a joint statement, declaring illegal and null and void the former decree of the reactionary Vietnamese Ngo Dinh Diem regime compelling Chinese residents to adopt Vietnamese nationality. The Chinese side is willing to abide by the 1955 understanding and principles agreed on between the two parties in solving the question of Chinese residents in south Vietnam. The Chinese Government encourages the Chinese residents in south Vietnam to adopt Vietnamese nationality on a voluntary basis. In order to create favourable conditions under which they may adopt Vietnamese nationality, the Vietnamese Government should, in a certain period of time, act similarly as they did towards Chinese residents in north Vietnam, give them equal treatment, refrain from discrimination and use patient persuasion and education to gradually guide them into adopting Vietnamese nationality of their own accord.

"As for those people of Chinese origin who did adopt Vietnamese nationality of their own accord before or after the Ngo Dinh Diem regime published the abovementioned decree, the Chinese Government will respect their choice and recognize them as being Vietnamese citizens without Chinese nationality. Those who insist on holding Chinese nationality can retain it after completing the necessary procedures.

"Fourthly, as for those Chinese nationals residing in north and south Vietnam who retain Chinese nationality, the Chinese Government will enjoin them to abide by Vietnamese laws, respect the Vietnamese people's ways and customs and live in amity with them. The Chinese Government hopes that the Vietnamese Government will safeguard the proper rights and interests of the Chinese residents in employment, education, medical care and other welfare measures, and refrain from discrimination against them."

In conclusion, Chung Hsi-tung had this to say: "We sincerely hope that the Vietnamese side will seriously study and consider these propositions of the Chinese side, taking into account the deep-seated desire of our two peoples. Provided this is done, it will not be difficult to find an answer to the questions referred to in the four points raised by the Vietnamese Government delegation at the September 7 session. The Chinese delegation is ready at all times to listen to comments by the Vietnamese side, and will do its best to facilitate good results from these talks."

BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN PEKING 12 SEPTEMBER

OW120906Y Peking NCNA in English 0807 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Sep (HSINHUA)--Brigadier General Myint Maung, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, arrived here by air this morning for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

He was greeted at the airport by Han Nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and Shen Ping, director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Burmese Ambassador to China U Tha Tun arrived by the same plane.

Present at the airport were Charge d'Affaires a.i. U Soe Myint of the Burmese Embassy here and Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China Chon Myong-su.

## KWANGMING DAILY ARTICLE ON OBJECTIVE TRUTH, REALITY

HK110745Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 29 Aug 78 p 2 HK

[Article by Li Chun [2621 0402] originally carried by KWANGMING DAILY on 20 August: "It Is Impermissible To Confound Objective Truth With Objective Reality"]

[Text] The approach to the relationship between objective truth and objective reality is first and foremost a question of common sense concerning the Marxist theory of knowledge. However, because Lin Biao and the "gang of four" long stood truth on its head, this question of common sense has also been confounded. This situation gave rise to numerous muddleheaded views on the relationship between theory and practice and between thinking and reality. At present, therefore, it is well to clarify this question once again.

The Truthfulness of Thinking Lies in Its Objectivity and One Should Seek Truth From Objective Reality

What is truth? There have been different answers to this question. In essence, there are only two basic viewpoints, namely, the idealist viewpoint and the materialist viewpoint.

Idealists believe that consciousness is primary, and one's being stems from one's consciousness. Therefore, they say that truth is absolutely subjective, all truths are subjective and there is no such thing as objective truth in the world.

Materialists believe that one's being is primary and one's consciousness is derived from one's being. Thinking and knowledge reflect objectivity in one's mind, and the objective world is the only source of one's thinking and knowledge. To the materialists, truth either means that the subjective must conform to the objective and is the correct reflection of the objective in one's thinking, or that there are objective contents independent of the perceiver. Therefore, the truthfulness of thinking lies in its objectivity and all truths are objective. Any thinking or theory can be considered as truth only when it correctly reflects the objective world.

These two diametrically opposed views on truth are expressed in action as two different attitudes toward truth. Those holding the idealist view of truth deny the objective content of truth and advocate seeking truth by the subjective approach. This inevitably leads to a pragmatic attitude toward truth and the acceptance of subjective needs and wishes as the criteria of truth. Therefore, this actually means annihilating truth and blocking the road to understanding truth. On the contrary, those who hold the materialist view toward truth maintain that the truthfulness of thinking lies in its objectivity. Thus, they oppose all methods that take the subjective approach to truth. In their opinion, thinking and theory must be compared with objective reality before they can be considered to convey objective truth or not. From the materialist view, Marxism becomes truth and should be taken as the target and worshipped by the proletariat and the revolutionary people because it correctly reflects the objective world and has been confirmed by objective practice. Materialism demands that people seek truth from the vivid objective realities and test it.

How do we seek truth from objective reality? We must take the road of social practice. Simply said, social practice means the action of the subjective on the objective and man's efforts to transform the objective world. This linking of the subjective with the objective and thinking with reality is a unique characteristic of practice. Only when the subjective has been linked with the objective in practice can objective matters be directly reflected in people's minds and can people understand the internal relations and the law of an objective matter. [paragraph continues]



At the same time, only when the subjective has been linked with the objective will it be possible to test whether man's thinking has objective contents independent of the perceiver and whether man's understanding contains objective truth. We must point out here: In the course of practice, understanding stems from the objective world, and the criterion of testing the truth of one's thinking is also objective. Of course, practice of any kind is conscious, purposeful and subjective. However, the result of practice is objective. Once it comes into being, it exists objectively, independent of the perceiver and is a part of the objective world. In saying that practice is the only criterion for testing a truth, we refer to this objective result of practice and not the subjectivity of practice. Lenin explained this point very clearly: "The outcome of an action is a test of the subjective understanding and a criterion of 'the objectivity which really exists.'" ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 38, p 235) Chairman Mao also pointed out in "On Practice:" "The truth of any knowledge or theory is determined not by subjective feelings, but by 'objective results in social practice.'" In the final analysis, therefore, the criterion of practice is the criterion of the objective, and the road of practice is the road which links the subjective with the objective and leads one to find out and test a truth in objective practice. Apart from this, there is no other road to discover truth.

We communists uphold materialism and oppose idealism in approaching the truth. We insist that we must discover truth from objective reality and test it by the criterion of practice. We must always face facts. In judging whether something is right or wrong, we should not consider whether it has powerful "backing." Nor should we take this as our spiritual mainstay in handling a matter. Instead, we should determine the principle of our action in accordance with objective reality. To us, upholding the truth and seeking truth from facts means that we must proceed from objective reality and act according to objective laws. What kind of materialists are we and how can we uphold truth if we dare not face the problems which exist objectively and dare not compare our words and deeds with objective reality?

Objective Truth Only Serves To Reflect Objective Reality Approximately and Cannot be Identical With It

It should be pointed out that we admit that the truthfulness of thinking lies in its objectivity and although this is an important part of the materialist approach to truth, it is still not the whole part. To implement materialism to the end, we must go further and correctly understand the relationship between objective truth and objective reality.

As discussed above, objective truth means that subjectivity conforms with objectivity and thinking is identical with reality. What then do "conformity" and "identity" imply? There are two opposing views in this question. One view maintains that conformity means the complete conformity of subjectivity with objectivity and identity means that the thinker has a complete grasp on reality. The other view maintains that subjectivity does not conform completely with objectivity and thinking is only approximately identical with reality. In other words, any truth can only approximately reflect objective reality and cannot completely grasp objective reality. The former view is metaphysical and embodies an idealistic transformation. The latter alone is thoroughly materialistic.

Why do we say that any truth can only approximately reflect objective reality? From the thoroughly materialistic point of view, two things are implied:

First, objective reality exists independent of man's consciousness. It comprises countless and complicated concrete objective matters which differ from one another. To reflect and describe this objective reality, man must resort to spoken language as a material shell of his thinking and epitomize it. As Lenin said: "Any word (language) is already an epitome" and "thinking and words express things in general." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 38, p 303) Since the individual cannot be wholly included in the general, any epitome implies that many concrete things have to be discarded.

For example, when we define a matter, we want to express the nature and special characteristics of this matter, but "the conditional and relative value of all definitions in general can never embrace all the connections of a phenomenon in its complete development." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 2, p 338) This is also true with Marxism. Touching on Marxism, a great objective truth, Lenin clearly wrote: "Like any other theory, this theory can, at most, point out the basic and ordinary things and in the main epitomize the complicated conditions of real life." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 3, p 26)

Second, as far as the task of man's thinking and the ultimate goal of history are concerned, truth is supreme and boundless. However, as seen from its various expressions, it is not supreme and is limited. Any truth in a concrete form (truth is always concrete) is an individual expression of thinking and is subject to two restrictions. As Engels pointed out: "In fact, each ideological image in the world is invariably restricted by objective historical conditions and, subjectively, is restricted by the physical and mental conditions of the man who has this ideological image." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 76) However great he is, a scientist cannot be exempt from these two restrictions. Therefore, any concrete truth is a unity of absolute and relative truth. Or, as Engels put it: "The understanding which is regarded as true today has its erroneous aspects which are hidden and will be shown in the future." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 21, p 338)

Does this mean devaluing objective truth and negating the active function of knowledge? Of course not. Dialectical materialism holds that objective truth which correctly reflects the objective world has opened to mankind the road to understanding truth, plays a great role in guiding practice, and thus exercises tremendous influence on objective reality. In social science, this point was fully confirmed by the continuous enrichment and development of Mao Tsetung Thought in guiding revolutionary practice. In natural science, this point was also completely proved in the course leading from the founding of Newton's classic law of mechanics to the emergence of Einstein's theory of relativity.

"Cognition means that thinking is eternally and endlessly approaching objectivity." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 38, p 208) As thoroughgoing materialists, we cannot presently or in the future attempt to find a truth which is completely identical with objective reality and which embraces all implications of objective reality. What we should do is strive to derive the absolute from the relative and proceed from the limited to probe the unlimited.

**Uphold the Marxist Conception of Truth and Continue the Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat**

Should we regard objective truth as completely identical with objective reality or should we regard objective truth as only an approximate reflection of objective reality? Superficially, these two conceptions appear to be similar but actually there is as profound a difference between them as between materialism and idealism. Put into action, these two conceptions will lead to two widely different and even diametrically opposite situation.

First, if we regard objective truth as completely identical with objective reality and believe that objective truth may wholly exhaust the contents and characteristics of objective reality, we are bound to take a correct theory as dogma, practice "book worship" and negate the flexible application of this theory according to different objects. This will lead to a situation where metaphysics will run wild and, subsequently, truth will be denied and will not be able to play its role. If we admit that objective truth can only roughly and in general reflect the complicated conditions of an objective matter, we are bound to concretely analyze specific problems and visualize the general principles according to time, place and other conditions, so that a correct theory, which will really turn into a guide action and a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses, will effectively play its role as a guide.

Second, if we regard objective truth as completely identical with objective reality, we are bound to regard relative truth as "ultimate truth" and deny that truth involves endless development. We are also bound to deny the interchangeability of truth and error. As a result, thinking will become rigid, understanding will lag behind reality and the development of truth will be obliterated. In contrast, if we admit that any truth can only be an approximate reflection of reality and is a unity of absoluteness and relativity, we must throw overboard all muddleheaded ideas of "ultimate truth," test truth seriously in practice, bravely disclose the part of truth incompatible with objective reality or the part of truth which has lost its real meaning because of the development of objective reality, and replenish and develop truth with new practical experiences, so that understanding may be augmented continuously alongside the development of reality.

Third, if we regard objective truth as being completely identical with objective reality, we will actually equate objective truth with objective reality and, as time goes by, we will substitute the subjective for the objective, regard thinking as being and tailor reality according to theory. This will lead to a situation where idealism will run wild and people will be encouraged to tell lies, boast and practice voluntarism and the theory that moral strength is omnipotent. However, if we admit that objective truth does not coincide with reality, we will strictly separate the subjective from the objective and thinking from reality. In addition, we must speak the truth and tell the facts, so that people will proceed from reality, seek truth from facts, unite subjective understanding better with objective reality and exert themselves to solve actual problems.

The question is clear enough: Only by separating objective truth from objective reality, admitting that any truth is only an approximate reflection of reality and implementing materialism through to the end can we guarantee that the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat will advance from victory to victory.

Doubtlessly, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the greatest objective truth. In continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we can only take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as our guide and no other thinking. In all circumstances, we must adhere to the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method as our base and fight resolutely against all words and deeds which deny the truth of Marxism. At the same time, we also must apply the Marxist materialist-dialectical viewpoint in treating the Marxist theory itself. We must oppose any effort to take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the great objective truth, as an idol and an absolute. We must oppose those who peddle the idealist and metaphysical trash of "every sentence is truth" and "not a word can be changed." We have been taught an impressive lesson by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who adopted such a method and brought an unprecedented disaster to the revolution and production in our country. How important it is to conscientiously carry out an education in the materialist conception of truth.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY Counterpoint

HK110859Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 5 Sep 78 p 2 HK

[Article by Fu Tso [0102 0146]: "My Views on an Article"]

[Text] The 29 August PEOPLE'S DAILY reprinted an article entitled "It Is Impermissible To Confound Objective Truth With Objective Reality." The author's original intention was to expound and prove that practice is the only criterion of truth and to criticize some erroneous viewpoints in this regard. However, the concepts conveyed in this article are somewhat confused and are also theoretically wrong.



First, the title of this article is questionable. "Objective reality" of course includes objective things and their governing laws. How can we draw a hard and fast line between objective reality and objective truth? We usually say that objective truth correctly reflects objective things and their governing laws in human knowledge. However, it is called objective truth because it takes objective reality which does not rely on the perceiver as its content and is identical with objective reality. Therefore, classical Marxist authors directly referred to objective reality as objective truth in some of their writings. For example, Lenin said in "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism:" "Knowledge can be useful biologically...only when it reflects objective truth, truth which is independent of man." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol 2, p 139) "Theory expresses objective truth." (Ibid, p 138) "Objective truth" which Lenin discussed here is the object of reflection. Is this not objective reality? Lenin also said: "Every ideology is historically conditional, but it is unconditionally true that to every scientific ideology (as distinct, for instance, from religious ideology), there corresponds an objective truth, absolute nature." (Ibid, p 135) Here, Lenin equated objective truth with absolute nature (which of course was objective reality). Can we say that Lenin was wrong in confounding objective truth with objective reality? Of course not. For instance, it is an objective truth that the earth revolves round the sun. Before this was recognized, it was a reality which objectively existed. When something is understood, we say that we have "understood an objective truth" and "discovered an objective truth." How can we draw a hard and fast line between "objective truth" and objective reality here?

What has the present debate on the relationship between theory and practice to do with "the approach to the relationship between objective truth and objective reality" put forward in the opening sentence of the article? How can we say that "this gives rise to numerous muddled ideas?"

Second, this article originally intended to explain the relationship between absolute and relative truth. However, its author reduced this issue to "the relationship between objective truth itself and objective reality." He even made this summation: "As discussed above, objective truth means that the subjective conforms with the objective and thinking is identical with reality. What then do 'conformity' and 'identity' imply? There are two opposing views in this regard: One view maintains that conformity means the complete conformity of the subjective with the objective and identity means that the thinker has a complete grasp on reality. The other view maintains that the subjective does not conform completely with the objective and thinking is only approximately identical with reality. In other words, any truth can only approximately reflect objective reality and cannot have a complete grasp on objective reality. The former view is metaphysical and embodies an idealistic transformation. The latter alone is thoroughly materialistic." According to this argument, under no circumstances can there be complete identity and conformity between the subjective and the objective. It is metaphysical and even idealistic to think that there can be complete conformity. This argument is questionable.

Objective reality, as it is called, may refer to a certain objective fact, a certain objective process or the process of the continuous development of the objective world. Of course, in regard to the process of the continuous development of the objective world, there can never be any complete identity and conformity between the subjective and the objective. However, insofar as a specific objective fact or process is concerned, the complete identity and conformity between the subjective and the objective is not altogether impossible. For example, the statement made by Engels in "Anti-Dühring" that "Napoleon died on 5 May 1821" was confirmed by Lenin in "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" as an eternal and absolute truth. (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol 2, p 131) Is it not true that once we recognize this fact we will find the subjective completely identical with the objective? In "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy," Engels said: People can produce alizarin from coal tar and do not have to obtain it from madder roots. Thus, a "thing-in-itself" becomes a "thing-for-us." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol 4, p 222) Is it not true that practice has proved our complete mastery of this objective fact? [paragraph continues]

As far as a certain specific objective process is concerned, we can acquire complete understanding if it has a beginning and an end and has come to a stop. In his article "On Practice," Chairman Mao said that we have to repeat the "practice--knowledge" process many times to achieve correspondence between the laws governing the subjective and objective processes and transform the subjective into the objective, in other words, to achieve the anticipated results in practice. "When that point is reached, the movement of human knowledge regarding a certain objective process at a certain stage of its development may be considered completed." In the period of the democratic revolution, Chairman Mao led us in gradually grasping the law of the new democratic revolution in the course of struggle and brought us to victory. Is it not true that practice has proved that Chairman Mao has a complete grasp on reality in his thesis on the new democratic revolution? To deny this fact is to deny the absolute truth. If we do this, we are in danger of sinking into relativism.

What does the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge require of the "conformity" and "identity" between the subjective and the objective? Objective things are indeed very complicated. They have essence, appearance (also false appearance) as well as all kinds of interconnections and processes. It is not only impossible but also unnecessary to know all this without missing something. What the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge seeks is to know the essence of things, that is, the internal contradictions and governing laws of things, by "discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside." According to Lenin and Chairman Mao, knowledge thus obtained "can reflect objective reality more deeply, more truly and more fully." If we discard this fundamental principle of the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge and abstractly talk about the "complete" identity and conformity between the subjective and the objective, we will go astray.

The fundamental difference between the dialectical-materialist theory of reflection and the metaphysical theory of reflection is that the latter says knowledge is a single process and the former says knowledge is a repeated process. The dialectical-materialist theory of reflection holds that only through the process of "practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge" can people grasp objective truth and recognize the governing laws of objective reality. In the present debate on the relationship between practice and theory, some comrades argue that Marxist theory as truth verified by practice can be taken as the yardstick of truth without having to put it through the test of practice again. Their mistake is a metaphysical one because they think that knowledge can be acquired once and for all.

From its final part on whether we should "regard objective truth as completely identical with objective reality," this article deduced three inevitable conclusions. These deductions are even more questionable. Why is it that if we regard objective truth as being completely identical with objective reality, we are "bound to take a correct theory as dogma, practice 'book worship'" and "deny the interchangeability of truth and error?" Why is it that as a result, our "thinking will become rigid" and "as time goes by, we will substitute the subjective for the objective and regard thinking as being?" Readers have the right to ask the author to correctly state his reasons without willfully labeling people.

KANG WORK REPORT PRESENTED AT NATIONAL WOMEN'S CONGRESS

#### Four Modernizations Discussed

OW111702Y Peking NCNA in English 1605 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Sep (HSINHUA)--"The four modernizations need the women and the women needs the four modernizations," said Kang Ko-ching here on September 9.

A leader of the women's movement and a Red Army veteran, Kang Ko-ching said that the realization of the four modernizations "will surely bring about profound changes in our economic life, social aspect and mental outlook and will push forward the emancipation of women to a new stage." She called on the women of the whole country to work hard for the modernization of science and technology. Kang Ko-ching was speaking at the Fourth National Women's Congress of China in a report which was warmly received by all the delegates.

She urged Chinese women to make new contributions in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. She said: "Class struggle is the motive force to push history forward. Now and in the days ahead, we must take the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and continue the struggle to the end." She said that only when the anti-Marxist and antipopular theory, thinking, line, policies and working style of Lin Biao and the gang of four were thoroughly disposed of, would it be possible to bring the creativity of the people into play to speed up the realization of the four modernizations.

Kang Ko-Ching continued: "The struggle for production is the core of the four modernizations. We must mobilize all women who are able to work to take an active part in the agricultural and industrial production. We should bring the strong points of women workers into full play in production and take effective measures to help them master advanced techniques and methods of production to meet the requirements of modernized industry and agriculture.

"Chinese women are known for their industriousness, wisdom and abilities. Since liberation, their cultural, scientific and technical level has risen greatly. But due to the backwardness of the society, economy and culture, in addition to heavy household work, their wisdom and abilities have not been brought into full play."

She encouraged women to study hard to acquire more scientific and technical knowledge. She expressed the belief that the leaders of every field would train skilled women workers and women technicians who know how to operate modern equipment, women peasants who know modern agricultural techniques, women managers and leaders who know how to run modern industry and agriculture, and thousands upon thousands of women inventors, scientists, agronomists, writers, artists, educators, medical and health specialists, engineers and designers and other outstanding specialists.

Kang Ko-ching pointed out that in order to realize the four modernizations, administrative support and services had to be improved. She called for bigger efforts to run well nurseries, kindergardens, public canteens, sewing, laundry and other services. Women organizations should give active help and support for the gradual socialization of household chores.

#### Female Revolutionary Force

09111806Y Peking NCMA in English 1710 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Sep (HSINHUA)--"The women's emancipation movement is an integral part of the proletarian revolutionary cause." "The emancipation of working women is inseparably bound up with the victory of the proletariat." This was stated by Kang Ko-ching, a veteran revolutionary of 50-years standing, at the Fourth National Women's Congress on September 9. This view represents a fundamental viewpoint of Chairman Mao Tsetung on the emancipation of women.

Kang Ko-ching went on: "There were revolutionary women's movements during China's old democratic revolution too. But at that time, all the valiant attempts at revolution ended in failure for the women and for all the people of China. This illustrates a truth: Without the leadership of the Communist Party--vanguard of the Chinese proletariat and without a Marxist-Leninist line, neither the Chinese people in general nor the women could have won emancipation.

The 1919 May 4th movement against feudalism and imperialism marked the beginning of the new democratic revolution, and as a part of this revolution the Chinese women's movement embarked on a new path of development. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and closely united with the entire revolutionary movement it grew and developed in the northern expeditionary war, the ten-year civil war, the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and the liberation war.

Kang Ko-ching noted that Chinese women had made great contributions to the agrarian revolution, to the establishment of the people's political power, to socialist production, culture and education. They had done their share, moreover, in the revolutionary wars and in the underground work in the Kuomintang-controlled areas. Numberless revolutionary heroes emerged among the women, giving their lives and their blood to write a splendid new chapter in the annals of the Chinese women's movement.

"The victory of the people's democratic revolution in 1949 freed Chinese women from oppression by the three mountains, imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. In particular, it liberated them from the yoke of reactionary governments, feudal clan authority, religious authority and husband authority. They took their place among the masters of new China and the Chinese women's emancipation movement entered a new historical period.

"Implementing the principles and tasks set forth at the three previous national women's congresses in 1949, 1953 and 1957, in accordance with the theory and line put forth by Chairman Mao for the women's movement, the Chinese women have taken a consistently active part and played a tremendous role in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. In the struggle against the gang of four, many women defied possible imprisonment or even death to expose and criticize them.

"Women are a great revolutionary force. Without their participation, the Chinese revolution cannot succeed," pointed out Kang Ko-ching.

Kang Ko-ching also emphasized that participation of women in production had a great bearing on women's liberation. She said: Only when women were fully organized in social production could socialist construction be accelerated, the economic and political status of the women themselves be gradually improved, and the material and ideological conditions ripen for the complete emancipation of women.

"Women's well-being and their demands should be consciously heeded," she continued, "when activating them to take part in revolution and production. Their personal interests should be protected." "The principles of equality between men and women and equal pay for equal work should be strictly observed. There must be a correct approach to marriage and the family and a proper handling of the problems involved. Exploiting class ideas and violations of law and discipline that infringe on the interests of women should be fought against.



## Call for Greater Unity

OW112038Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Sep (HSINHUA)--"The women's revolutionary united front should be further strengthened and developed in the new period of growth in socialist revolution and socialist construction," said one of China's women leaders, Kang Ko-ching. She quoted Chairman Mao's teaching: "We should unite with everyone provided he truly makes a clear distinction between the people and the enemy and serves the people." "We must follow this principle," she said.

Kang Ko-ching made the following points on the women's revolutionary united front:

--Working women and women revolutionary intellectuals should be relied on to unite with all women patriots including those from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and the women and all family members of Overseas Chinese.

--Solicitude should be shown for the well-being of women patriots and the families of patriots;

--The party and government's policies on Overseas Chinese and minority nationalities should be publicised and strictly carried out;

--The principle of "unity, education and remolding" should be followed among the women of the national bourgeoisie. Efforts should be made to enable them, through study and practice, to remould their world outlook and so deepen their love for the socialist motherland.

In her speech, Kang Ko-ching expressed her anxiety for sisters who are living in an abyss of suffering in Taiwan. "We must work together with our compatriots in Taiwan to realize our cause of liberating Taiwan," she added. She also sent greetings to sisters among the Overseas Chinese in Vietnam who are being expelled and persecuted by the Vietnamese authorities.

## Education Stressed

OW112040Y Peking NCNA in English 1935 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Sep (HSINHUA)--In her report to the current National Women's Congress, Kang Ko-ching laid special emphasis on special care in bringing up the children. "We should have a communist viewpoint on this question," she said. "Children should be regarded as the treasured wealth of the motherland and not as the private property of individuals. The school, society and the family should conjoin their efforts to educate the children, with everyone taking an interest in the upbringing of the progeny of the revolution."

She ardently hoped that teachers, nurses, literature and art workers, scientific and educational personnel and women activists in neighbourhood communities will contribute their wisdom to the upbringing of the children. She said: "We should inculcate in our children the lofty ideals of communism, build them up physically from an early age, teach them communist values and style and the spirit of collective heroism and stimulate their interest in science, so that they form the good habit of studying and applying science."

Kang Ko-ching denounced Lin Biao and the gang of four for using corrupt, reactionary ideologies to poison children.

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She noted that "parents, especially mothers, thank the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng from the bottom of their hearts for saving the next generation." "Children are the future of the revolution and the hope of the motherland," she said. "The children of today will become a tremendous new force, pushing our country toward communism in the 21st century." "The country now has two hundred million children. The bringing up of such a mammoth new force is a great undertaking for the whole of society and first of all for the women."

She praised women who took pains with the character training of their children, calling them great, socially conscious mothers. Kang Ko-ching stressed the mothers' responsibilities, urging them to use the force of example to influence their children in terms of character and habits.

#### Family Affairs Discussed

OW112042Y Peking NCNA in English 1941 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Sep (HSINHUA)--In her report to the current National Women's Congress, Kang Ko-ching, the well known leader of the Chinese women's movement, said that "a new type of family, one that is revolutionary, democratic and harmonious needs to be established.

Speaking about the specific standards for Chinese family life, she said that all members of the family "should help each other to improve their political understanding. Each person should receive help and support from the family in his or her work and all members of the family should be considerate of each other in their day-to-day life. The household should be run with both industry and thrift. Men and women should be equal in the home, with housework rationally portioned between husband and wife. Elderly people should be respected and well taken care of and the children well educated. Consultation should be the means of settling family affairs."

"The idea of marriage based on the free will of both parties should be stimulated and late marriage encouraged. Wedding ceremonies should be conducted economically. Any venal marriages or arbitrary arrangements by others should be opposed. Parents should respect the will of their children. They should not arbitrarily arrange their marriages, let alone treat them as commodities."

Kang Ko-ching advises young men and women to base their love not in the pursuit of money and material goods but in work for a common revolutionary objective.

She pointed out, "It should be noted that the continued existence of venal marriage in some places is closely linked with the low production level there. Long-term, arduous efforts are required to eliminate such practices." She emphasized, "We must destroy the old and establish the new, change the old customs and habits, oppose the evil trends of feudalism and capitalism wherever they are found and foster the proletarian concept of marriage and communist ethics."

Kang Ko-ching also attached importance to family planning, saying: "Population growth in a planned way is beneficial to the planned development of the national economy, to the production, work and study of the broad masses, to the improvement of the physique of the entire Chinese nation and to the health of mothers and children." She urged the women's federation to work in collaboration with the health departments in this matter.

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### Internationalism Urged

OW112050Y Peking NCNA in English 1948 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Sep (HSINHUA)--"Following Chairman Mao's thesis differentiating the three worlds and his teaching on placing our hopes on the people of all countries, we should uphold internationalism and strengthen and develop our ties of friendship with women of other lands."

This was said by Kang Ko-ching in her report at the National Women's Conference.

She said that these ties should mean:

--Forming a broad united front with the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonist forces among women of other countries so as to wage a firm struggle against hegemonist moves and war schemes to social-imperialism and imperialism;

--Strengthening unity and mutual learning with, and mutual support for, women of the socialist countries;

--Strengthening unity, cooperation and ties of friendship with women of the Third World countries;

--Firm support for women of Asian, African, Latin American and Oceanian countries and for women in developing countries who are struggling against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism so as to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty, develop national economy and strive for and defend the rights of women and children;

--Greater mutual understanding and friendship with the women of the second world.

Kang Ko-ching stressed that Chinese women should uphold proletarian internationalism, refrain from big power chauvinism in international exchanges and should be good at learning from others' merits and absorbing everything that is advanced from foreign countries.

### PRC-Japan Friendship Noted

OW112051Y Peking NCNA in English 1953 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Sep (HSINHUA)--Kang Ko-ching in her work report for the Fourth National Women's Congress of China expressed the hope that friendship between Chinese and Japanese women would "last forever."

The Chinese women's leader singled out the women of Japan when she spoke on Chinese women's aim to develop friendly relations with women of other countries in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings.

Kang Ko-ching said: "We hail the signing of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty. We want to be friends with our Japanese sisters through generations to come and to develop constantly friendship and cooperation in all fields between the women and the people of our two countries."

## LI TE-SHENG COMMEMORATES ANNIVERSARY OF MAO'S DEATH

HK120919Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 9 Sep 78 p 2 HK

[Article by Li Te-sheng: "Keep in Close Touch With Reality, Maintain Ties With the Masses--in Commemoration of the Second Anniversary of the Death of Our Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao"]

[Text] In commemorating the second anniversary of the death of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, I recalled his kind teachings and restudied his "Talk At an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the CCP Central Committee" in the spring of 1962. Then, my emotions became turbulent. Thousands of thoughts came to mind; I have so many things to get off my chest.

Chairman Mao incisively expounded the concept of democratic centralism, a basic principle in building our party, army and country and an important ideological weapon for us to use in keeping close touch with reality, in maintaining ties with the masses and in overcoming bureaucratism.

In the past 2 years, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, carrying out Chairman Mao's behests and holding high his great banner, has summed up our country's experiences in the socialist revolution and construction over the past 28 years, especially the experiences of our party in its 11th struggle between the two lines. Then, it has made the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country and the army well, has formulated the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and has set the general task for the new period. It is now leading the entire party, army and people throughout the country in undertaking the new long march toward the four modernizations. People on all fronts are advancing triumphantly, and a new leap forward is taking shape in the national economy. In our army units, the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" continues to deepen, the fine traditions of political work have been gradually revived and carried forward as during the period of the Red Army, the period of the liberation war, the "three-study" movement flourishes and education and training have taken on a new look. New achievements have been made in engineering projects, building construction and production in regard to national defense.

In the excellent situation prevailing throughout the country, the party Central Committee recently issued a call requiring leading comrades at all levels to greatly improve their work style, to break completely with the bad practices of bureaucratism, commandism and formalism, to keep close touch with reality, to maintain ties with the masses and to practice correct centralism and exercise correct leadership on the basis of giving full scope to democracy. This is of great significance for us in fully arousing the socialist enthusiasm of cadres, fighters and masses, in quickening our pace on the new Long March and in fulfilling the various militant tasks of grasping the key link and running the army well and getting ready for war.

Bureaucratism is a very bad thing. It is a big obstacle to the development of our party's cause. In his long period of leadership over the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao repeatedly taught us leading comrades at various levels not to be infected by a bureaucratic work style. Chairman Mao once personally enjoined me to "work 6 months at higher levels and the rest of the year at lower levels. If you stay in Peking too long, your mind is apt to go blank. So you should work often at the lower levels and stay in touch with the masses, so your mind will not atrophy and you will not be infected by bureaucratism." I will never in my lifetime forget this kind teaching of Chairman Mao.



In past movements for party consolidation and work style rectification, Chairman Mao always regarded opposing bureaucratism as one of their important aspects. He led us to struggle unwaveringly against bureaucratism. Keeping Chairman Mao's teachings firmly in mind, most of our cadres have inherited and carried forward the fine traditions and work style of our party and army. Thus, they have performed fairly well in keeping in close touch with reality, in maintaining ties with the masses and in giving full scope to democracy.

Due to interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four in these years, however, we have failed to oppose bureaucratism conscientiously and resolutely. There are indeed some cadres seriously infected by bureaucratism. While reorganizing the leading groups at all levels, we have discovered that some comrades practice the style of "what I say goes," exercise patriarchal leadership, view their word as final and even go to the extent of suppressing democracy and waging vengeful attacks as if they were a tiger whose backside no one dares touch. Others lord it over other people, lead a comfortable life, have not gone to the grassroots level for a long time, alienate themselves from the basic-level cadres and the fighters, ignore the needs and hardships of the masses and turn a deaf ear to the voice of the masses. This is described by the masses as bureaucracy of the "overlord" type. Still others have become accustomed to copying and referring matters punctiliously and pay no attention to studying new conditions. They do not accept new things. They do not express their opinions on major problems. They make no effort to solve concrete problems. Therefore, their work is in a lifeless state. This, too, is described by the masses as a bureaucracy similar to a "message receiving and dispatching office." In the units and departments under their leadership, democracy in the political, military and economic spheres is discarded, the principle of unity between the higher and lower levels and between officers and men is damaged, the masses do not enjoy ease of mind and their enthusiasm and creativity are suppressed, the bad people and bad deeds are not exposed and criticized and work is left in a lifeless state. If this is allowed to continue, how can there be a lively and vivid political situation and how can we take the first step on the new Long March! Accustomed to patriarchal leadership, some of our leading comrades have failed to realize that there should be full democracy both inside and outside the party. Lacking a democratic spirit, they have failed to respect the democratic rights of cadres, fighters and people. As Chairman Mao pointed out in his "Talk At an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the CCP Central Committee," they "still don't understand democratic centralism as described by Marx and Lenin." When we went to a lower-level army unit, we met with a situation like this: Prior to a discussion meeting held to enable us to understand the situation there, the leading cadre there had already made arrangements. He told us what to say and what not to say at the meeting. When some comrades exposed this problem, that leading cadre thought his prestige had been hurt. Later, he reprimanded those comrades. He arbitrarily decided on and handled major matters without consulting others or seeking opinions from the masses. Although he obviously handled matters in a wrong way, he asserted that he would be held responsible if any mistakes were made. He thought: "This is what authority means."

Many leading cadres like him had personally heard Chairman Mao's teachings. Why have they not yet been able to overcome maladies like his? I don't think this is accidental or due to temporary negligence, such maladies have their historical and social roots.

Our country was under the feudal system for more than 2,000 years. In modern times, our country was reduced to a semifeudal, semicolonial country in which capitalism was not fully developed and in which feudal forces exerted a deep influence in economic, political, cultural and other fields. Our socialist society was precisely born of this old China where feudalist ideology, ethics, morality, traditions and habits were deeprooted and permeated all aspects of social life. Although the old social system has now been eliminated, the ideology of the old society cannot be wiped out overnight.

Therefore, some of our comrades are still inevitably being influenced by the remnants of feudalism, patriarchal ideas. Those comrades have only a superficial understanding of proletarian democracy or do not understand it at all.

In these years, particularly Lin Biao and the gang of four, went all out to practice feudal autocracy and fascism and frenziedly trampled upon socialist democracy and the socialist legal system in an attempt to usurp party and state power, trample veteran cadres underfoot and suppress the masses. Thus, serious consequences arose. They regarded the powers they had usurped as their feudal, autocratic powers which were not to be restricted by any laws or discipline. They acted as they pleased and did whatever they wanted to. They suppressed whomever they wanted to and did so in whatever way they desired. They passed whatever kinds of verdicts they pleased, defied both human and divine laws and did whatever they liked.

In the units and departments under their control, they attempted to turn the cadres and masses into slaves who would tacitly tolerate all adversities. What they practiced there was even worse than the bourgeoisie's sham democracy. It was out-and-out feudal, fascist autocracy which seriously debased and undermined the party's fine traditions and work style based on democratic centralism. Under the pernicious influence of the gang of four, the patriarchal work style of some leading cadres has not changed but has become even more serious. Therefore, an important task before us is to completely eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four so that the concept of socialist democracy and legality will be generally and firmly established in people's minds.

Chairman Mao consistently taught us to pay attention to democracy and the legal system. He often said: "My opinion is not the final decision, which must be made by the Political Bureau." Chairman Mao called me in several times to discuss work and problems. He invariably sought my opinions first and then repeatedly discussed them with me. In this regard, Chairman Mao set a brilliant example for us by his own deeds.

In his "Talk At an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the CCP Central Committee," Chairman Mao pointed out that a first secretary should not be a tyrant but a "squad leader" who practices democratic centralism. He said this not only to the first secretaries but also to leading cadres at all levels. We must act according to Chairman Mao's teachings. We should keep in close touch with reality and maintain ties with the masses; those at higher levels should unite with those at lower levels; cadres should identify themselves with fighters; those at higher levels should show concern for those at lower levels; and cadres should care for fighters--these are the old traditions of our party and army. Abandoning these traditions, however, some leading cadres act like high-and-mighty officials.

We should recall that, during the war years, cadres and fighters, superiors and subordinates all ate the same food, shared brick-beds, fought in the same trenches and shared weal and woe. They supported and took good care of each other. In this way, they developed a profound proletarian feeling. Now, in our period of peace, we are not engaged in fighting. The leading organs, especially higher leading organs, have kept their distance from the companies. Most leading cadres have their own families and have fewer contacts with their subordinates and the fighters. They are not thinking and feeling in the same way as the masses; they think more about their own personal problems and seldom or never think about the masses' problems. In this case, how can they maintain close ties with the masses and show concern for their difficulties? Facts show that the problems regarding the daily life of fighters in some companies have long remained unsolved and this often inseparable from the bureaucracy of the overlord type adopted by the leading comrades at the higher levels.

This issue deserves our close attention.

After national liberation, Chairman Mao repeatedly taught us to pay attention to this matter and personally initiated the system of having cadres go down to the company level, stay at lower units and take part in collective production for a certain period of time. In the times of war and difficulties, as well as in the times of peace, since the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao's heart always beat in unison with the hearts of the masses. He always kept the interests of the people in mind and showed concern for the masses' problems regarding clothing, food, housing and transportation as well as for the great policies of the party and state. Chairman Mao was always very busy but he managed to make inspection tours to various localities and visit factories, rural areas and PLA units in order to familiarize himself with the bitterness and difficulties of the masses and hear their complaints.

When we cherish the memory of Chairman Mao's warm teachings and his great revolutionary practice, we are deeply convinced that we must not, even for a moment, divorce ourselves from the masses or forget the need of improving our work styles.

In solemn commemoration of the second anniversary of Chairman Mao's death, we must firmly bear in mind the fine tradition of maintaining close ties with the masses consistently promoted by Chairman Mao, be determined to change the patriarchal system of leadership, and eliminate bureaucratic and tyrannical concepts and work styles. In approaching any problem we should start from reality and seek truth from facts. This is a fundamental principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Only when we adhere to this principle can we truly solve our problems.

Some leading comrades act like cadres who are "message receivers and transmitters;" they are in no position to truly solve various problems because they merely transmit instructions and requirements of higher units to lower units. At the most, they might add words like "this is a very important issue," "it is necessary to act accordingly" or "it is necessary to firmly implement it." With regard to experiences of advanced units, they handle them in a similar manner. Quite often they might just add words like "this can be used as reference" or "it is necessary to humbly learn from the advanced experience. Regarding questions raised by lower units, they either let studies of these matters drag on or just pass them on to higher units. In certain cases, they might delay the solutions to problems by just not discussing them. In short, they merely play the role of officials but don't take charge of things. Even if they take charge of things they don't make decisions on solving problems. This work style basically runs counter to Chairman Mao's teachings and is an abnormal phenomenon which emerged when Lin Biao and the gang of four ran amuck. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have cheated us for so many years, and some of our comrades have been intimidated by them.

When Lin Biao and the gang of four were in power, some of Chairman Mao's instructions were considered as Liu Shao-chi's erroneous line and criticized by Lin Biao and the gang of four, while reactionary fallacies peddled by Lin Biao and the gang of four were passed off as Chairman Mao's instructions and were approved. Right and wrong were confused and people were unable to distinguish between genuine and false. As a result, people were intimidated with lingering fear and didn't dare to do things or assume responsibility.

In restudying Chairman Mao's teachings, we are deeply convinced that this kind of work style has seriously impaired the party apparatus and must not be permitted to exist. We must thoroughly eradicate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, smash their mental yokes, liberate our thinking and really eliminate these bad practices.

In a certain unit, the leading comrades implement the guidelines of the conference of the Military Commission and, bearing in mind the realities of their unit, humbly study the experience of the party committee of the 1st Flight Division of the air force and have effectively solved problems. They make it a practice not to put off until tomorrow any problem which can be solved today, not to leave to other people any problem which they themselves can solve and to create conditions for gradually solving problems which cannot be solved immediately. Practice shows that all leading bodies which carry out their work in the light of reality, seek truth from facts and improve their leadership style according to Chairman Mao's teachings can solve many of their problems.

In order to eliminate bureaucraticism, one important step is to give full play to the system of democracy. Chairman Mao taught us: "People's democracy can be used to oppose bureaucraticism." As for those cadres who practice bureaucraticism, do not try to solve people's problems, blame and suppress the masses and refuse to correct their mistakes, the masses have sound reasons for toppling them. Since the smashing of the gang of four, the "iron and steel company" and the "hat factory" which they ran have been crushed; the mental shackles imposed upon the people have been shattered. Thus, the masses dare to speak out. Some bad elements and misdeeds in some localities and in the army have been exposed and the bureaucratic workstyle of some leading cadres has been criticized. A very cheerful atmosphere now exists.

However, we must note that the masses in some units have still not dared to speak out and criticize the bureaucratic work style of leading groups. This means that the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four has still to be eliminated.

For many years, Lin Biao and the gang of four always considered themselves as the party. They concocted the formula--"I am the party and so, opposing me means opposing the party." Using this formula, anyone who dared to express a different opinion was criticized to the maximum and denounced as an antiparty element and counterrevolutionary. As a result, numerous unjust, erroneous and false cases were perpetrated.

Some leading cadres have been influenced by this reactionary formula and equate themselves with the party organization. Anyone who opposes their bureaucraticism is denounced as opposing party leadership and opposing party organization. How can we approve of this kind of work style? Our party is the epitome of the interests and wishes of the proletariat. One person cannot equate himself with the party organization. A bureaucratic work style is fundamentally different from the party's leading style. They are diametrically opposed. Opposing certain leading cadres' bureaucraticism should never be considered as opposing party leadership. Numerous facts show that opposing and eliminating bureaucracy and improving leadership style do not mean opposing party leadership. On the contrary, they mean protecting party leadership.

Leading cadres at various levels, especially principle leading cadres, must modestly accept criticism from the masses and consciously accept supervision by the masses if they have practiced bureaucraticism. They should set strict criteria in analyzing themselves by following the principle of one dividing into two. They should know their shortcomings as well as their good points. If the masses point out our problems, criticize our shortcomings and fight against the bureaucratic work style of leading cadres, their care for the cadres is demonstrated and this is a very good thing.

We must warmly welcome the action of the masses. We should develop the democratic work style, let the masses express their opinions and be good at listening to opinions different from our own, especially unpleasant opinions. This is necessary so that we can understand and correct our mistakes, and eliminate our bureaucratic work style.



In this way, the work style of leading cadres at various levels will be greatly improved, the fine traditions and work style of our party and army will be greatly developed, our strides in the new Long March will be bigger and the revolutionary situation will be developed more rapidly.

Although Chairman Mao has been gone 2 years, the valuable thought he bequeathed us will always be the bright light illuminating our road of advance. In marching along the road to fulfilling the general task for the new period and in speeding up the revolution and modernization of our army, we will be faced with all kinds of difficulties. But as long as we can wholly and correctly understand and master Chairman Mao's thinking and vigorously revive and carry forward the fine tradition and work style of the party, we are confident that all kinds of difficulties can be overcome and that Chairman Mao's behests can certainly be realized under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. In the near future, we can certainly build our motherland into a great, powerful and modern socialist country.

#### DOCUMENTARY ON MAO INSPECTING COMMUNES BEING SHOWN

OW120900Y Peking NCNA in English 0819 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Sep (HSINHUA)--"Chairman Mao Inspects the People's Communes," a documentary film, is being shown in cinemas throughout the country.

When the people's communes were set up 20 years ago throughout China's vast rural areas, Chairman Mao, with his clear understanding of Marxism, warmly supported this new departure. He made an inspection tour of the communes and on one occasion made the remark, "People's communes are fine," which was to become a watchword and symbol of national approval and encouragement for the communes.

The ten-minute black and white film is a vivid record on highlights of the tour, with shots of Chairman Mao viewing the growth of wheat, maize, rice and cotton and chatting with the commune members. The film was made by the Central Newsreels and Documentary Film Studio and distributed by the China Film Corporation.

#### MAO TSETUNG'S POEM 'READING HISTORIES' PRAISED

OW120242Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 10 Sep 78 OW

["Thoughts From Reading Chairman Mao's Poem, 'Reading Histories--to the Tune of Ho Hsin Lang,'" by Chao Pu-chu, deputy to Fifth National People's Congress and vice chairman of the China-Japan Friendship Association--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Although the poem discusses past history, it applies to the classes and class struggle that still exist today and the present danger of the restoration of the overthrown classes--a serious reality. We know that the tide of history always rolls forward. No matter how outstanding your present activities, in the future they become nothing but "ancient past events." However, some people are infatuated with dreams of becoming emperors and kings and they never cease contending with each other. But in the end, they will certainly meet the resistance of the people and be toppled by the torrent of history.

The second half of the poem is directed at careerists, some of whom were already exposed at that time. Later, the notorious activities and miserable deeds of Lin Biao and the gang of four fully confirmed Chairman Mao's rational predictions.

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If we consider this poem along with the verses, "Long March was not a difficult time; the big problem was to attack and seize Chinchou," from the poem, "Mourning Comrade Lo Jung-huan," written in 1963, we realize the author's secret worry at that time and can more clearly understand the great revolutionary movement that began 2 years later.

#### PEKING MAYOR WU TE ATTACKED IN WALL POSTER

OW111355Y Paris AFP in English 1128 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 11 Sep (AFP)--Mayor of Peking Wu Te was attacked in very strong terms in a big character poster put up here today after several weeks of veiled criticisms.

Mrs Cheng Shu-chen, 39-year-old wife of a Peking worker, accused Mr Wu in a poster stuck near the building of the Peking Municipal Committee, which he chairs. She blamed the mayor for police "persecutions" she and her husband had been suffering for several months. "Down with Wu Te, down with the revolutionary committee led by Wu Te," Mrs Cheng wrote at the end of her poster.

Mrs Cheng had already previously put up several posters in the area demanding justice. One said that she and her husband had been arrested and transferred to a province far from their Peking home after having been denounced for "political errors" during the Cultural Revolution.

The controversial Mr Wu has been under veiled attack in recent weeks in big character posters attacking the municipality over private grievances, usually linked to police and legal matters. But this is the first time Mr Wu has been named in a big character poster since April. Administrators in the capital have been moderately criticised in the official press recently for not having "repented" for events that took place before the fall of the disgraced "gang of four" radical leaders.

Mrs Cheng's poster (?today) quoted late Chairman Mao Tsetung who said that "fear of the big character poster is groundless" and that posters could "be put to use anywhere except in the sales rooms of stores, rural areas (district and townships) primary schools and the battalions and companies of the armed forces." This is in fact what happens regularly in Peking, with big character posters protesting against "injustices" in the name of "the rights of man" or of "the people." Several hours after going up on the wall near the municipal buildings, the poster was removed. There were no traces of it by the end of the afternoon, and the crowd of readers had dispersed.

Mr Wu has always retained his position at the head of the Peking Municipality and is a member of the Communist Party Politburo, despite successive waves of criticism. He has been mentioned officially in the last few days as still in his job of chairman of the Peking Revolutionary Committee.

#### FANG I, OTHERS ATTEND MEMORIAL FOR JAO YU-TAI

OW111940Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1550 GMT 7 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 7 Sep--Comrade Jao Yu-tai, Standing Committee member of the Fourth CPPCC National Committee, member of the Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry Department of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and professor of physics at Peking University, died

on 16 October 1968 at the age of 77 due to persecution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." A memorial meeting was held for Comrade Jao Yu-tai on the afternoon of 7 September at the hall of the Papashan Cemetery for Revolutionaries in Peking.

Wreaths were sent by Comrades Teng Hsiao-ping, Ulanfu, Fang I, Wang Shou-tao, Hsu Te-yen, Tung Ti-chou, Chiang Nan-hsiang, Liu Hsi-yao, Chi Yen-ming, Mao Lien-chueh, Li Li-kung, Liu Tsu-chun, Chien Hsueh-sen, Chien San-chiang, Chu Kuang-ya, Hua Lo-keng, Yen Chi-tzu, Lu Ping, Chang Wen-yu, Chao Chung-yao, Ma Pin-chu, Yang Shih-hsien, Chou Lin, Chou Pei-yuan, Wang Kan-chang, Liu Ta-kang, Hu Chuan-kuei, Tang Ao-ching and other comrades. Wreaths were also sent from the CPPCC National Committee, United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, Ministry of Education, National Scientific and Technological Association, departments concerned under the Peking municipal, Kiangsi provincial and Linchuan County (Kiangsi Province) revolutionary committees, as well as from the Chinese Academy of Science, Peking University, Tsinghua University, Nankai University, the Chinese University of Science and Technology, Peking Teachers' University, North China Agricultural College, Peking Teachers' College, Peking Medical College, and Peking Iron and Steel Engineering College.

Present at the memorial meeting were Comrades Fang I, Wang Shou-tao, Tung Ti-chou, Chiang Nan-hsiang, Liu Hsi-yao, Mao Lien-chueh, Chien Hsueh-sen, Chien San-chiang, Chu Kuang-ya, Yen Chi-tzu, Chang Wen-yu, Chao Chung-yao, Yang Shih-hsien, Chou Lin, Chou Pei-yuan, Wang Kan-chang, Liu Ta-kang, Hu Chuan-kuei and friends and relatives of Comrade Jao Yu-tai--a total of approximately 500 people.

The memorial meeting was officiated by Comrade Wang Shou-tao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee. Comrade Chou Pei-yuan, president of Peking University, delivering the eulogy, said: Comrade Jao Yu-tai was a native of Linchuan County, Kiangsi. After studying in the United States in his youth, he returned to China in 1922 and successively assumed the posts of professor and head of the Physics Department at Nankai University, researcher at the Physics Institute of the Peiping Academy, dean of the College of Science and head and professor of the Physics Department at Peking University, head of the Physics Department at Southwest Joint University in Kunming and member of the Administrative Committee of Peking University. He also did research work in Germany from 1929 to 1932 and in the United States from 1944 to 1948. Comrade Jao Yu-tai was a member of the second and third CPPCC National Committee.

The eulogy said: The party Central Committee paid keen attention to Comrade Jao Yu-tai and, shortly after the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, instructed Peking University to protect him. However, enlarging the scope of attack in the campaign to purify class ranks in October 1968, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ordered all university teachers and staff members to live on campus and undergo "investigation." After moving to the physics building, Comrade Jao Yu-tai, sick and feeble at the age of 77, died on 16 October 1968 because of unjust mental and physical torture. After his death, the agents of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" at Peking University made groundless charges against Comrade Jao Yu-tai. Today, following the instruction of the wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we redress the unjust verdict and restore Comrade Jao Yu-tai's honor. We express our deep grief on the death of Comrade Jao Yu-tai.

## TEXT OF PEOPLE'S DAILY EDITORIAL ON STUDYING SCIENCE

HK120230Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 29 Aug 78 p 1 &amp; 4 HK

[Editorial: "Cadres Must Urgently Study Science and Technology"]

[Text] Since the holding of the National Science Conference, leading cadres at various levels have gradually raised their consciousness regarding the study of science and technology. The party committees of some of the ministries of the State Council and many of the provincial party committees, municipal party committees and basic level party committees throughout the country have organized scientific and technological forums and leading cadres have set the pace in attending and giving talks. Some of the cadres have also gone deep into the field to learn from the experts and people. The study of science and technology by leading cadres has given promoted the activities of the workers, peasants, soldiers and masses to study science and technology. In short, an atmosphere of learning science and technology is gradually developing among the cadres and good results have been achieved in some of the localities. This is very gratifying.

Facts have fully shown the significance of cadres, especially leading cadres, in all trades and professions learning science and technology, mastering essential knowledge for managing modern production and becoming experts in their fields in order to fulfill the general task of the new period.

At present, the main concern of the whole party and the people of the whole nation is the realization of the four modernizations at an early date so as to bring prosperity to the country and satisfy the increasing needs of the state and the growing demands of the people. Leading cadres at various levels who are eager to shoulder this task on the new Long March must learn science and technology. This is a completely different experience from the war we fought or the agrarian revolution we took part in and we must learn all over again. From the first 5-year plan onward, some of the leading cadres have diligently studied science and technology for a long time, from several to scores of years, and they have gradually become experts in their fields. Some have even become specialists and gradually improved the standards of leadership and management. At present, science and technology are advancing very quickly and many of our new construction projects now under way are of the scientific and technological level of the 1970's. In keeping pace with the new situation, cadres who do not emphasize study will find it impossible to organize modern production well by purely relying on administrative methods. The masses have expressed it very well: Pursuing the four modernizations without understanding science and technology is like playing a game of chess without knowing the rules. One who does this can only lose. Although they have the right to make decisions and give commands, cadres who do not know science and technology and who do not make an effort to become experts in their fields through study are liable to give blind commands. In recent years, some of the localities and units have learned this lesson and suffered losses as a result of blind commands.

To speed up the pace of realizing the four modernizations, we must continue to discover and create and must also learn and introduce advanced foreign technology to serve us. Some of our leading cadres who know something about science and technology and who have made some achievements in their localities and units have become conceited and, thinking that they have done pretty well, stopped making progress. Actually, what they know is often only things of the 1930's, 1940's and 1950's. The world is now undergoing a great scientific and technological revolution and science and technology are developing by leaps and bounds. Bits of scientific and technological knowledge and old management methods can no longer meet the needs of the developing situation. What is there to be proud of? The outlook of the toad in the well is limited. The eagle soaring in the sky can see beyond the horizon. Leading cadres at various levels should recognize their own shortcomings, be a bit more humble and try to learn science and technology in order to catch up with the advanced.



There are people who neither understand nor admit that science and technology are productive forces and those who also do not know how to apply advanced technology or learn to apply it even though it is available. They regard these things as worthless even though they are eager to work hard. Of course, hard work is necessary, but hard work does not mean only physical labor. It must include mental labor and the application of science. Without science we will lag behind. Those comrades who are reluctant to learn and apply science, who despise and belittle science and technology and who are instead proud of being "rustic" actually regard the modes of handicraft production and the habits of small production as unalterable. This mentality is narrowminded and conservative. These comrades should quickly liberate their thinking by learning science and technology. In a sense, whipping up an upsurge in science and technology is a movement to liberate thinking. We should consciously strive to be promoters of the modernization of science and technology.

Cadres learning science and technology and raising their management level are also important parts of continuing the revolution under the new historical conditions. We communists must not only revolt against old systems, but we must also revolt against nature and simultaneously grasp class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. Cadres who learn and master science and technology will have a common language with the masses in the three great revolutionary movements and in the cause of realizing the four modernizations. This will not only enable our cadres to take the initiative in leading and organizing the three great revolutionary movements, but will also be conducive to giving full play to proletarian democracy, forging close ties with the masses and overcoming and avoiding idealism and bureaucratism.

Setting demands on the cadres in regard to learning science and technology does not mean that we need not learn politics. Politics is the commander and the soul in everything and cannot be let go of at any time. However, learning science and learning politics compliment each other. If Marx and Engels did not master rich scientific knowledge, they could not have created scientific socialism. To become a genuine communist, one must be good at summing up and enriching one's thinking with human knowledge. If one is divorced from science and culture and does not have a basic knowledge of natural science, it will be very difficult for him to be well versed in Marxism. Just as Chairman Mao pointed out: "Since Marxism contains natural science, everyone must study natural science. Otherwise, many things will be unknown to him and he is not an outstanding revolutionary." Cadres who learn science and technology will not only be able to establish a firm dialectical materialist world outlook, but will also be able to raise leadership and management levels, improve political work, promote the modernization of science and technology and truly become Red and expert leaders in effecting the four modernizations.

Cadres learning science and technology will be an important link in raising the scientific and cultural level of the whole country. To accelerate the pace of realizing the four modernizations, the masses of workers, peasants and PLA fighters are required to master more science and technology. Judging by conditions everywhere, wherever the cadres study well, the masses will follow suit. On the other hand, wherever the cadres do not study at all or do not study well, mass study will also be affected. It should be noted that among those comrades not making conscientious efforts to study, some lack a strong sense of political responsibility in regard to achieving the four modernizations before the end of this century. Others, resting on their laurels, pretend that it is difficult for them to study any more because of their advanced age. We hope that those comrades will carry forward the spirit of continuing the revolution, continue to work and study during their lifetimes and play a leading role and set a good example in raising the cultural level of the whole nation.

Our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao repeatedly taught us long ago: "It is necessary to learn new skills and to acquire a sound knowledge of vocational work, science and technology. Otherwise, one cannot exercise leadership well." We need to "dig into a subject and become an expert on it." [paragraph continues]

"Efforts should be made to study and to carry out the great technical revolution, a task assigned us by history." Due to their counterrevolutionary need to usurp party and state power, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" disrupted scientific and educational undertakings and imposed various mental fetters on cadres who studied vocational work, science and technology. As a result, the gap between China's level of science and technology and the advanced world levels, which once narrowed, has widened again. With the collapse of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" one after the other, our country has entered a new period of development. Chairman Hua has called on us to study, study and study again in order to become experts. The cadres and masses have enthusiastically responded to this call. However, we absolutely must not underestimate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four." We must carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and clear the way for the cadres and masses to study science and technology.

At present, after a period of practice, a great deal of fine study experiences have been gained in a number of places. What should we study? How should we study? The answers depend on the individual and the local conditions. Requirements should not be too high, uniformity should not be imposed and formalism should not be practiced. In leading the movement to study science and technology, party committees at all levels should pay attention to summing up experience, carry out this movement in a practical and lively manner and attach importance to actual results so as to better direct industrial and agricultural production and scientific experimentation. Leading cadres in all trades and professions and those at grassroot levels should primarily integrate practice with vocational studies. They should study things in their own trades or professions and master one or two skills in addition, gradually becoming experts in them. They can hold all kinds of spare-time scientific and technological lectures, classroom teaching and also impromptu teaching. At the same time, they can learn from the specialists and experts during on the job training, at any time or at any place. Foreign languages are tools for broadening one's field of vision as well as media for exchanging advanced scientific and technological knowledge. We must provide time for their study.

On the new Long March, party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over the study of science and technology, set themselves up as examples, run the system properly and gradually raise the standard of study. So long as party committees at various levels have a clear understanding, correct orientation, strong determination and a good grasp of things, they will be able to carry on and popularize this highly significant movement to study science and technology.

#### CHINA TO DEVELOP, MODERNIZE LABORATORY FACILITIES

HK120330Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 1 Sep 78 p 1 HK

[KWANGMING DAILY report: "Speed Up the Modernization of Laboratory Facilities--Chinese Academy of Sciences Convenes Planning Conference on Research on and Production of Scientific Equipment"]

[Excerpt] To speed up the modernization of laboratory facilities, the Chinese Academy of Sciences recently held a planning conference in Peking on research on and production of scientific equipment. Nearly 200 delegates from concerned units under the Chinese Academy of Sciences took part in the meeting. The delegates liberated their thinking and expressed their opinions freely. They formulated "The 1979 Plan for the Research and Production of Scientific Instruments and Equipment, Components and Accessories and Raw Materials (draft)," discussed the outline for long-range development, made preparations for formulating the academy's plan for the development of scientific equipment at a later stage and adopted the "Regulations of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Concerning Some Problems in Factory Management (draft)."

This conference was the first planning conference on research on and production of scientific equipment held by the Chinese Academy of Sciences after the smashing of the "gang of four." The delegates indignantly exposed and criticized the heinous crimes of the "gang of four" in sabotaging the study and development of equipment. The delegates pointed out: The "gang of four" and their followers in the academy indiscriminately slashed, amalgamated or abolished institutions for the research, design and production of scientific equipment and even set up research institutes comprised only workers. They destroyed the facilities for research and design.

In a certain research institute, all experiments on precision machinery heat treatment, precision bearings and precision meters were abolished. The equipment of an entire laboratory were swept out like rubbish. The data of experiments on sizes and stability of materials for making precision instruments accumulated over the past 20 years and more were all scattered and lost. They even went all out in pushing anarchy. They slandered all rational rules and regulations as "control, checks and suppression" and discarded the series of systems and methods regarding production allocations, revenue and expenditure, quality control, maintenance of equipment, attendance checks and technical skills in the name of smashing "the shackles of capitalism." As a result, the design and production departments either "had no rules to follow" or "did not follow any rules." The delegates indignantly said: The "gang of four" wrought grave havoc. We must on no account underestimate the extent of their harm and pernicious influence. We must do a good job of fighting the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and properly straighten things out.

The delegates unanimously held that our country was still very backward in its ability to design and produce scientific instruments as well as its laboratory facilities as compared with advanced countries. They were resolved to "advance the design and production of scientific instruments and equipment" in answer to Comrade Fang I's call at the National Science Conference. In designing and producing instruments and equipment, it is necessary to get organized, make concerted efforts, coordinate the activities of theoretical studies, technological research, trial production and actual production, make up for each other's deficiencies, raise each other's level and change the practice of getting fewer, slower, poorer and more expensive results into one of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results. This is conducive to giving play to the strong points of joint operations involving many disciplines and professions, raising the quality of instruments, shortening the time required to design and produce, and accelerating the pace of catching up with and surpassing advanced world levels. They also said that they would strive for large-scale coordination instead of going after "small but comprehensive" projects and would make their due contributions toward speeding up the modernization of laboratory facilities.

#### BRIEFS

MONGOLIAN PUBLICATIONS CONFERENCE--The fourth conference on Mongolian language publications jointly sponsored by eight provinces and autonomous regions was held from 8 to 15 August in Harbin. Attending the conference were responsible persons of the bureaus of publications and culture and other related organs of Inner Mongolia, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Liaoning, Sinkiang, Kansu, Tsinghai and Ningxia. Also attending were comrades from the State Publications Bureau, the State Nationality Languages Translation Bureau and the Nationality Languages Publications Association. During the conference, responsible persons of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee received the conference representatives. The conference primarily aimed at providing reading materials for the 2.4 million national Mongolian people throughout the nation. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW]



ANHWEI CCP COMMITTEE PUNISHES ERRANT COUNTY OFFICIALS

OW111130Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 7 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Hofei, 7 Sep--According to HSINHUA news reporter Chin Yu-chen, the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee recently solemnly handled a case of ruthless persecution of people who paid visits to present their problems. The committee thereby promoted socialist democracy and dealt blows at violations of party discipline and state law. The provincial CCP committee has also instructed party committees at all levels to carry out education on the party's line and policies and on the legal system while deepening exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" by using, as an example, the case involving the Linchuan County CCP Committee, which wantonly trampled on socialist democracy. The provincial CCP committee has also asked party committees at all levels to find out whether similar problems exist in their respective areas and units and to wage a resolute struggle against any act of retaliation or suppression of democracy so as to restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style.

Early in 1977, the Linchuan County CCP Committee headed by former county CCP committee secretary Hu Chuan sent a propaganda team to the Huachi commune to teach the party's basic line. However, under the pretext of teaching, they were actually pursuing the "gang of four's" plot to persecute "capitalist roaders." As soon as it arrived in the Huachi commune, the propaganda team immediately prepared to brand Yu Kuang-hsuan, the commune's secretary, and Tsui Chin-chu, the deputy chief of the commune's production unit, as "capitalist roaders." Under the personal direction of Deputy Secretary Feng Tzu-hsiang and Standing Committee member Li Hua-min of the county CCP committee, Tsui Chin-kuei, clerk of the Commune's agricultural machinery station, was singled out as a "knowledgeable person" and a "source of information." He was forced to tell the team all about the commune secretary. Adhering to the teaching of the party and upholding the spirit of seeking truth from facts, Tsui Chin-kuei told only what he knew. He did not lie to implicate a decent person, nor did he yield to their pressure to serve their needs by trickery. Nevertheless, Feng Tzu-hsiang and company had Tsui Chin-kuei jailed, saying that he harbored "capitalist roaders" and was involved in graft and corruption. They also tortured him in an attempt to extort a confession.

Enraged by this violation of law and discipline, Tsui Chin-kuei escaped on 20 May by digging through a wall. Shortly after his getaway, he wrote a letter to Li Hua-min and others asking them to act in the spirit of seeking truth from facts and not to obtain confessions by coercion and torture. He also said he would return to the village if they would not abuse or starve him. Knowing where he was, Feng Tzu-hsiang and others sent Chang Chin-hsiang, deputy head of the county agricultural machinery plant, to arrest him. They then subjected him to more cruel beating and questioning. On the night of 12 June Tsui Chin-kuei again escaped.

Finding no place to go, Tsui Chin-kuei went to Peking to voice his grievances. He visited the General Office of the CCP Central Committee, the joint reception center of the General Office of the State Council and the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee to complain about the crimes of Hu Chuan, Feng Tzu-hsiang and Li Hua-min in continuing to implement the "gang of four's" revisionist line, setting up a private court and frenziedly persecuting good cadres and the revolutionary masses.



To promote socialist democracy, strictly uphold party discipline and state law, further educate cadres and those comrades who made mistakes, wipe out the pernicious influence and effects of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and restore as well as carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style, the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee has made the following decisions:

1. A work team shall assist the Linchuan County CCP Committee to arouse the masses boldly with exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link to push class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the county CCP committee, implement various party policies, do a good job in reversing the verdicts on Tsui Chin-kuei and others and in related rehabilitation work.
2. Personnel concerned who have persecuted Tsui Chin-kuei shall be punished according to party discipline and state law. Hu Chuan, former secretary of the Linchuan County CCP Committee and presently deputy secretary of the Chaohu Prefectural CCP Committee has supported and participated in the persecution of Tsui Chin-kuei. He has made serious mistakes since his return from the 11th national party congress; he has persistently resisted higher levels, suppressed the lower levels, withheld instructions from the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, and resisted the line of the 11th national party congress. He shall be removed from all posts both inside and outside the party. Further action shall be taken after review and discussion. Feng Tzu-hsiang, deputy secretary of the county CCP committee has engineered and directed the persecution of Tsui Chin-kuei. His case was obnoxious and the consequences serious. He shall be removed from all posts both inside and outside the party. Li Hsu-min, Standing Committee member of the county CCP committee and chairman of the county women's association, has been a principal persecutor of Tsui Chin-kuei. She took an active part in persecuting Tsui Chin-kuei and implicating other women comrades. She has incurred the extreme indignation of the people. She shall be removed from all posts both inside and outside the party. Chang Chin-hsiang, deputy head of the county agricultural machinery plant, committed serious crimes against Tsui Chin-kuei by taking retaliatory actions, making arrests, torturing him under questioning, searching his home, censoring his mail, and forging implicative documents, thus arousing tremendous indignation among the people. His attitude has been extremely obnoxious. He shall be expelled from the party and punished according to law. Yen Chin-hai, member of the propagands team and deputy commander of the militia battalion of the Lichai brigade of Hsingtang commune who beat up Tsui Chin-kuei and wantonly abused those female comrades who have been implicated, has committed grave mistakes and exerted very bad influence. His attitude has been extremely obnoxious; he shall be removed from his posts but remain in the party under probation for 2 years.

The Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee has pointed out: In handling this case, the Organization Department of the provincial CCP committee and the Fuyang Prefectural CCP Committee did not take serious, responsible attitudes or adopt effective measures; therefore, they should share some responsibility. The provincial CCP committee has instructed them to examine themselves and draw lessons from this examination in order to change their work styles.

#### CHEKIANG PUBLIC SECURITY, JUDICIAL CONGRESS CLOSES

OW102158Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] The provincial congress of advanced collectives and workers on the public security, procuratorial and judicial fronts triumphantly closed on the afternoon of 7 September at the Great Hall of the People in Hangchow. The 5-day congress was held in a lively, seething atmosphere.

The delegates conscientiously studied and discussed the speech of Comrade Wang Fang, deputy secretary of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee, at the opening ceremony and the work reports of the provincial Public Security Bureau and the provincial High People's Court. They listened to the reports of 30 advanced collectives and advanced individuals including the party committee of (Fengchiao) District, Chuchi County, and the (Hsiaoyingsiang) police substation, Hangchow, on their typical experiences. In light of realities, everyone indignantly exposed and criticized the towering crimes of Lin Piao, the gang of four and their agents in Chekiang Province in undermining public security and judicial work and freely discussed the excellent situation on the public security and judicial fronts since the smashing of the gang of four.

The delegates expressed their determination to carry forward the fine traditions of the public security, procuratorial and judicial organizations formed under the concern and cultivation of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee; thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence and effects of Lin Piao and the gang of four on the public security and judicial fronts; and rapidly push forward public security and judicial work as their contribution to the new Long March.

Responsible comrades of the Chekiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees attended the closing ceremony. Also attending were responsible persons of departments of the provincial military district and provincial offices concerned and representatives of the High People's Court and Public Security Department, as well as cadres of the provincial and municipal public security, procuratorial and judicial organizations--a total of more than 1,000 people.

Comrade (Yu Che-chia), deputy director of the provincial Public Security Bureau, presided over the closing ceremony. Comrade (Chen Hsien-mei), deputy director of the provincial Public Security Bureau, announced the namelist of units and individuals who would receive awards. Amid the sound of music and warm applause, Comrade Wang Fang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presented awards to the 188 delegates of advanced collectives and more than 650 advanced workers. The congress unanimously adopted an appeal to the masses of cadres and policemen on the province's public security, procuratorial and judicial fronts.

Comrade (Liu Tzu-chen), president of the provincial High People's Court, delivered the closing speech. He pointed out: The present situation is excellent. The whole nation and all fronts in the country are marching toward the four modernizations. We--public security, procuratorial and judicial organizations--should strive to create a stable, united environment and a better social order for the realization of the four modernizations; this is a common aspiration and strong demand of the masses of people as well as a tortuous, glorious task before us. He said: After the conclusion of the congress, everyone should, under the leadership of party committees at all levels, conscientiously convey and implement the guidelines of the congress; extensively propagate the experience of the congress so as to make it blossom and bear fruit throughout the province; whip up a mass upsurge in learning from the advanced, scoring new achievements and catching up with one another; strive to develop more advanced units and workers who score greater achievements; and make huge efforts to struggle for consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, safeguarding of socialist revolution and construction and realization of the general task for the new period.

I. 12 Sep 78

G 4

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EAST REGION

MEMORIAL MEETING HELD FOR PAN TIEN-SHOU IN HANGCHOW

OW090207Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] As a result of persecution because of the fallacy spread by Lin Piao and the gang of four that "Literature and art are under the dictatorship of the sinister line," Pan Tien-shou, a noted artist, died on 5 September 1971 at the age of 75. A memorial meeting was held for Pan Tien-shou in Hangchow on 5 September 1978, during which he was posthumously rehabilitated. Wreaths were sent by the Chekiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education, the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the Union of Chinese Artists and the Central Committee of the China Democratic League. Wreaths were also sent by Tieh Ying, Li Feng-ping, Chen Wei-ta, Chen Tso-lin, Wang Fang, Chang Ching-tang, (Chu Chi), Wang Yao-ting, Wang Chia-yang, Chai Hsi-wu, Chen An-yu and Liu I-fu, responsible persons of the Chekiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. In addition, wreaths were sent by Chiang Hua, Shen Yen-ping, Huang Chen, Tan Chi-lung, Hsu Shih-lien, Lin Hu-chia, Chi Yen-ming, Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, Lin Mo-han, Hua Chun-wu and Wang Chao-wen.

Wang Fang, Wang Chia-yang and Liu I-fu, responsible persons of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, attended the memorial meeting for Pan Tien-shou. Wang Fang, deputy secretary of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee Liu I-fu delivered the memorial speech.

In the speech, Comrade Liu I-fu said: Pan Tien-shou, a native of Ninghai County, Chekiang Province, devoted most of his lifetime to creating works of art and to teaching Chinese painting. He was elected deputy to the First, Second and Third National People's Congresses. He served as committee member of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, vice chairman of the Union of Chinese Artists, vice chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, chairman of the Chekiang chapter of the Union of Chinese Artists, member of the Chekiang provincial committee of the China Democratic League and professor and president of the Chekiang College of Arts. Comrade Liu I-fu continued: To usurp party and state power, the diabolical Lin Piao antiparty clique and the evil factional forces of the gang of four cooked up "the theory that literature and art are under the dictatorship of the sinister line" and enforced fascist cultural autocracy. They brought ungrounded charges against Pan Tien-shou, ruthlessly struggled against him and dealt merciless blows to him. Although he was wronged by them, Pan Tien-shou still had firm faith in Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. Now that the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has smashed the gang of four with a single blow, all the slanders and false charges leveled by the gang at Pan Tien-shou are repudiated. Thus, the wrong against Pan Tien-shou has finally been righted.

KIANGSI DAILY COMMENTARY ON EFFORTS TO FIGHT DROUGHT

HK090805Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Sep 78 HK

[KIANGSI DAILY short commentary: "We Will Never Stop Until Complete Victory Is Won"--date not given]

[Excerpts] Inspired by the general task for the new period, our province's cadres and masses in the rural areas are taking the heroic Tachai people as their examples and fostering the revolutionary spirit "when drought is serious, people will work hard."

I. 12 Sep 78

G 5

PBC  
EAST REGION

After reaping a bumper early-rice harvest, they have made sustained and redoubled efforts, continued to wage a brave and determined struggle against the natural disaster--drought--and scored good achievements. The larger part of some 20 million mou of double crop late rice, which the whole province has sown, is growing well.

However, because this year's drought came early, was serious and extensive and lasted for a long time and because the drought still is continuing, cadres and masses in a small number of places are negative, pessimistic and relaxed. They think that long-term drought can hardly be overcome and that natural disasters can hardly be avoided. Some places have not even combated drought and have assigned a large number of labor forces to engage in sideline production. Some other places are afraid to spend too much money and are unwilling to use money and labor forces to fight drought. These factors have directly hindered the current antidrought struggle. Every place must pay serious attention to solving these problems. They must fully understand the important significance of winning victory in the antidrought struggle, eliminate the negative, pessimistic and relaxed feelings and establish confidence for victory. They must go all-out, combat drought to protect seedlings and never stop until complete victory is won.

In this year's antidrought struggle, many places in our province have mobilized the masses to persist in the struggle, to go all-out and to combat drought to protect seedlings. They have reaped a big bumper early-rice harvest and scored good achievements in overfulfilling the quota for sowing double crop late rice.

Leadership at all places must do well in conducting ideological education for the cadres and masses. They must criticize capitalist tendencies. Strike blows at the sabotage of class enemies and help communes and brigades rationally arrange labor forces, strengthen labor management, reduce labor waste and enhance labor efficiency. They must be victorious in the antidrought struggle.

#### PENG CHUNG SPEAKS AT SHANGHAI AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

OW112002Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 8 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee recently held a rural work conference to convey and implement the decisions of the National Conference on Farmland Capital construction called by the State Council and to review the implementation of the party Central Committee's important instructions on relieving peasants of unreasonable burdens and on conscientiously rectifying the work style of cadres. Other topics of study at the conference were how to strengthen and support the departments of agriculture and how to develop agriculture well.

In his speech to the conference, Comrade Peng Chung called for seeking better ways to implement the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation, for conscientiously implementing the party's rural economic policy and for speedily developing agriculture. He also stressed the need to fully mobilize the workers, peasants, commercial units, educational departments and soldiers to thoroughly develop agriculture, sideline production and local industry; comprehensively improve production conditions; increase output and income; and rapidly realize the mechanization of agriculture and industrialization of communes.

This conference--held from 30 August to 3 September--was attended by Peng Chung, third secretary of Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; Wang I-ping and Han Che-i, both secretaries of the municipal CCP committee; Che Wen-i, Chen Chin-hua, Chao Hsing-chih, Wang Ming-chang, Wang Chien, (Chao Cheng-chin), (Yao Hui-chieh), all Standing Committee members of the municipal CCP committee; Yang Kai, (Yang Shih-fa), Yang Hsin-pei and (Chen Hsien-pai), all vice chairmen of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; responsible persons of various municipal departments, offices, sections and various county bureaus.



During the conference the municipal departments of food, commerce, finance, and industry proposed some measures and plans for implementing the party's rural economic policy and for relieving peasants of unreasonable burdens.

Comrades attending the conference said: In order to achieve the objective of producing 1 ton of grain per mou of land in 1980, the following four methods must be adopted to tap the potential of agricultural production:

1. Large-scale capital construction must be launched as a major step in building farmland capable of producing 1 ton of grain per mou of land and in gradually transforming more than 5 million mou of farmland on the outskirts of Shanghai into high-quality fields insuring high, stable yields of grain--fields capable of meeting the requirements for developing modern agriculture.
2. Every effort must be made to increase fertilizer production.
3. Active efforts must be made to promote techniques for increasing agricultural production.
4. Efforts must be made to grasp both the most advanced and most backward. On the one hand, efforts to build high-yield counties and farmland insuring 1 ton of grain per mou should be accompanied by campaigns to grasp typical cases and foster models. On the other hand, conscientious efforts must be made to solve the problems of low-yield brigades and to help the backward catch up with the advanced.

Comrade Han Che-i, secretary of the municipal party committee, delivered a speech at the closing session of the conference stressing the need to develop commune- and brigade-run industrial enterprises. Comrades Yang Hsin-pei and (Chen Hsien-pai), vice chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee, delivered speeches calling for increased agricultural, sideline and industrial production and development of nonstaple food production on the outskirts of Shanghai.

Comrade Peng Chung was the last speaker at the closing session. In his speech, he stressed: We must conscientiously study Chairman Hua's important instructions to the National Conference on Farmland Capital Construction, further foster the idea of taking agriculture as the foundation, and mobilize and organize Shanghai's human and material resources to strengthen support for the Department of Agriculture and to develop socialist agriculture. He continued: Whether we can increase agricultural production is a question of strategic importance to the national economy and to efforts for accomplishing the four modernizations. Only by accomplishing the four modernizations can we gradually eliminate the three major differences and further consolidate the worker-peasant alliance and the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must firmly foster the idea of taking agriculture as the foundation. While working toward accomplishing the nation's four modernizations, we should consciously and actively help suburban Shanghai increase agricultural production and speed up the mechanization of agriculture.

Comrade Peng Chung added: The party Central Committee's important instructions on relieving peasants of unreasonable burdens and conscientiously rectifying the work style of cadres are aimed at implementing party policies, rectifying the work style of cadres, encouraging vast numbers of peasants to work enthusiastically, insuring success in developing agriculture as the foundation, and rapidly developing agriculture. We must make further, resolute efforts to implement these important instructions, eliminate all unhealthy practices, and relieve peasants of unreasonable burdens. We must quickly translate the party Central Committee's instructions into action.

## CANTON PLA HOLDS MEETING IN HUNAN ON MILITIA SCOUTS

HK081357Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Sep 78 HK

[Text] To seriously implement the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference, the Canton PLA units held an on-the-spot meeting in Iyang Prefecture, Hunan, from 28 August to 4 September on the military training of militia scout detachments. The participants included responsible comrades of the Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Hunan military districts, of the Hainan Military District, of various military subdistricts and county and municipal people's armed forces departments, of representatives of PLA field units and of representatives of people's armed forces departments of a number of factories and communes. Responsible comrades of the leadership organs of the PLA General Staff Department, and the Canton PLA units and responsible comrades of the Hunan Military District spoke at the conference.

The participants seriously studied Chairman Mao's teachings on militia work, the inscriptions written for the National Militia Work Conference by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh and the spirit of that conference. They exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in sabotaging militia building and watched military demonstrations given by the militia scout detachments of Nan, Yuanchiang and Taochiang counties and Iyang Municipality. Representatives of 13 units made speeches introducing their experiences.

After warm discussions and on-the-spot inspections, the participants pledged that, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, they would revive and carry forward the glorious traditions of China's militia work, strengthen militia building and strive to create still more progressive units in putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects so as to make a still greater contribution to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

## HUNAN ARTICLE STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF WINTER CULTIVATION

HK090530Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Sep 78 HK

[Article by Hunan Provincial Agricultural Bureau: "Views on Doing Well in This Year's Winter Cultivation"]

[Summary] Hunan reaped a bumper spring harvest this year, with spring grain output more than 20 percent higher than last year and rapeseed output 100 percent higher. However, development of these crops remains slow and output low and unstable. Yields per mou of the spring grain have been stagnant for a long time. The usual sown area of rapeseed accounts for only about 6 percent of the province's arable area, and the crop is not tended well which results in yields below the national average. Commodity oil amounts to only about 20 percent of the total output.

"We must bring about a comparatively great development in winter cultivation this year in order to rapidly develop agriculture. In particular, we must make a breakthrough in rapeseed production. All places must carry out ideological mobilization and attach importance to winter cultivation. The main reason for the slow development of the province's spring grain and oil production is the sabotage and interference of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the gang of four. At the same time, in our own work, there are indeed certain comrades who insufficiently understand the importance of doing well in winter cultivation and are apathetic toward it. Some comrades have the erroneous idea of setting grain against oil and hold that oil production cannot be promoted until grain production has met the target of the National Agricultural Development Program.

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"Other comrades worry about the bad spring weather in Hunan and regard sowing wheat and rapeseed as a blind gamble. As a result, they do not regard the cultivation of spring-harvested grain and oil as a major affair."

To promote this year's winter cultivation, it is necessary to conduct widespread publicity and mobilization, expose and criticize the gang of four, and understand the importance of doing well in developing the cultivation of spring-harvested grain and oil. It is necessary to arrange the crops in a rational way in the light of local conditions. Places suited to the cultivation of two rice crops and one wheat crop in a year must concentrate forces on consolidating and improving this system of cultivation. More beans and peas should be sown in lake areas, while mountain areas should develop potato cultivation and promote the system of growing one potato crop and one rice crop per year. The province should establish 1.5 million mou of land for the concentrated cultivation of rapeseed. This land should be in Changsha, Wangcheng, Ningsiang, Hsiangtan, Chuchou, Liuyang, Pingchiang, and Milo counties, Shaoshan district, and the outskirts of Changsha, Chuchou and Hsiangtan municipalities. The whole province should grow 6 million mou of rapeseed and launch an emulation movement to promote production.

It is currently necessary to assign manpower to collect manure for these crops and insure that there are 40 to 50 piculs of good quality base manure for each mou of the winter-sown crops. Ditches should be dug to drain the fields and reduce the water table. It is necessary to popularize fine strain seed and advanced cultivation methods.

#### KWANGTUNG INDUSTRIAL LEADER DISCUSSES PRODUCT QUALITY

HK081315Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 8 Sep 78 HK

[Station reporter's recorded interview with Li Ti, deputy director of the Industry and Communications Office of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How is the quality of products improving?

[Answer] In the first 7 months of this year, of 43 comparable products made in Kwangtung, the quality indexes of 21 rose and those of 5 remained steady as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This accounts for 65 percent of the comparable products.

[Question] What problems still exist in product quality?

[Answer] Generally speaking, although the quality of the products of the province's industry and communications front is gradually improving, the situation of poor quality remains very serious. The quality of some products varies, while the quality of other products is declining. The quality of the great majority of products has not yet reached the previous best levels. Unless this situation is rapidly changed, it will affect the efficacy of industrial support for agriculture and also hinder the development of the industrial and communications departments themselves.

[Question] In which respects is the quality of products seriously poor?

[Answer] Every trade has its own weak links. Take farm machinery products as an example. Poor quality is most notable in this sector. Product quality in all of the province's nine enterprises producing hand-guided tractors, except the Hsinhui farm machinery plant, is substandard. Product quality in 16 of the 19 plants producing diesel motors is substandard. At the end of June, the total value of the stock of the farm machinery supply companies at provincial, prefectural and county level was more than 200 million yuan. There are also many problems of quality in the raw materials industries.



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The percentage of steel capable of being rolled into finished products in the first half of the year fell by 3.07 percent as compared with the corresponding period of last year, while the percentage of dust in the commodity coal produced by the 5 coal mines subordinate to the province increased by 3.4 percent. In the light and textile industries, the quality of 13 key products fell in the first half of the year as compared with the corresponding period of last year. What is worth noting is that even now a few enterprises, such as the Canton motive power machinery plant and Canton [word indistinct] plant, are still allowing substandard products to leave the factory. Although the provincial authorities have already banned this erroneous way of doing things, it must be pointed out that the mistakes of these two plants must be guarded against and avoided.

#### BRIEFS

**HUNAN LEADERS VISIT KIANGSU**--Hunan's study group, which is led by Wan Ta and Sun Kuo-chih, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, left Changsha for Kiangsu on 5 September. Members of the group include Tsao Wen-chu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee, and Yin Tzu-ming, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. The group was seen off by Mao Chih-yung, Liu Fu-sheng, Wang Chih-kuo, and Tung Chih-wen, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 5 Sep 78 HK]

**HUPEH LEADERS ATTEND PERFORMANCE**--The 1978 Hupeh Provincial Staff and Workers' Amateur Literature and Art Festival opened on 5 September in Wuhan. A total of 1,400 people attended the opening ceremony including Wang Chun, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Chang Jih-ching, deputy political commissar of the provincial military district; and Wang Chao-chu, member of the CCP Central Committee who was in Wuhan. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Sep 78 HK]

**HUPEH PLA ARTICLE**--Comrade (Wu Chao-hsiang), deputy political commissar of the Logistic Department of the Hupeh Military District, wrote an article "Brilliant Example, Unforgettable Teachings" in deep remembrance of Chairman Mao. In the article, he recalled Chairman Mao's revolutionary practice in personally developing agricultural production in Yen-an in 1941 and also Chairman Mao's earnest teachings to him on self-reliance and hard struggle. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Sep 78 HK]

**NEW HOUSING IN WUHAN**--Wuhan, Sep 6--New living quarters with a total floor space of 1,270,000 square meters have been put up since last year in the city of Wuhan in central China. 20,000 households will move into new homes by the end of this year. The new buildings are mostly in the expanding industrial districts in the suburbs. Commercial centres have also been built to serve the families in new housing. Since 1949, the area of the city proper has expanded 440 percent and the workers' living quarters by 270 percent while the city has turned itself from a consumer city into an industrial centre. There has been a 29-fold increase in its total industrial output. [Peking NCNA in English 0710 GMT 6 Sep 78 OW]

**HAINAN TEA HARVEST**--Canton, Sep 5--South China's Hainan Island, a new tea producer, harvested 36 percent more tea in the January to July period this year than the same 1977 period. All the state farms, rural people's communes and production brigades own tea plantations. The 2,600 hectares of tea groves belonging to 20 state farms supply the state with over 1,500 tons of tea every year. Tea growers have successfully introduced better cultivation methods and two dozen well-known tea varieties from elsewhere in the country. Local people get black and green tea from a broad-leaved local variety. Tea processing here is now mechanized. [Peking NCNA in English 0727 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW]



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AN PING-SHENG ARTICLE ON CADRES IN YUNNAN

OW082238Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1152 GMT 8 Sep 78 OW

[Report on 7 September PEOPLE'S DAILY article by An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee: "Implement the Party's Cadre Policy in the Course of Struggle"]

[Text] Peking, 8 Sep--Comrade An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, has published an article in the 7 September PEOPLE'S DAILY, which says: Resolutely and completely implementing the party's cadre policy is a vitally important question concerning political line that must be seriously settled. Proper implementation of cadre policy is of extremely great significance for implementing the line of the party's 11th national congress, promoting stability and unity, developing the excellent situation, consolidating and developing the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution, reviving and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work style, arousing the socialist enthusiasm of the cadres and masses and carrying out the general task for the new period.

Comrade An Ping-sheng's article is entitled: "Implement the Party's Cadre Policy in the Course of Struggle." In the article he tells of his understanding and introduced the experience of Yunnan Province in implementing the party's cadre policy.

Comrade An Ping-sheng says: Yunnan was one of the most seriously damaged "major disaster areas" by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," and the task of implementing cadre policy is especially arduous. Since the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua solved the Yunnan question in good time and readjusted and strengthened the leadership of the provincial party committee in February 1977, the Yunnan provincial party committee has promptly given high priority to implementing the party's cadre policy and, in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," actively and properly handled cases shelved for 10 years, resolutely eliminated chaos and restored order and conscientiously implemented the party's cadre policy.

The provincial party committee has exonerated Comrade Yen Hung-yen, former first secretary of the provincial party committee who was persecuted to death by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in the early period of the Great Cultural Revolution; reversed the verdict on Comrade Chao Chien-min, former secretary of the provincial party committee who was overthrown and persecuted by Lin Piao and the "gang of four"; rehabilitated a large number of veteran revolutionary cadres who were falsely accused and attacked by Lin Piao and the "gang of four"; and refuted all the slanders against large numbers of cadres by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." The cases of most of the cadres and masses who were persecuted to death or crippled by beating have been properly settled. Most of the frame-ups and injustices have been investigated and the falsely accused rehabilitated.

Through consolidating the leading bodies, a large number of veteran cadres have been brought back to work and assigned to important leading positions. A number of middle-aged and young cadres have been promoted at the same time. The provincial party committee pays special attention to implementing the policy on cadres of minority nationalities. In addition to resolutely refuting all slanders and properly arranging work for them, a number of outstanding cadres of minority nationalities have been selected for important jobs.

Determined implementation of the party's cadre policy and readjustment and strengthening of leading bodies at and above the county level have resulted in aroused revolutionary enthusiasm among the cadres and masses and enhanced unity among the cadres.

This has been very conducive to the implementation of various party policies and has brought about rapid changes in Yunnan's situation. Now, the frontier area is stable, the nationalities are united, market supplies have increased, and the people's living standard has improved somewhat. This year's total summer grain output increased by more than 10 percent over last year, setting a new record. Compared with the same period last year, the province's total industrial output value for the period January through July increased by 44.5 percent, and revenue by 71.7 percent.

Comrade An Ping-sheng points out: Even since the downfall of the "gang of four," the struggle between implementation and opposition to implementation of the party's cadre policy has continued to be acute. Although the "gang of four" has been smashed, and the main cause that disrupted implementation of the party's cadre policy has been uprooted, their bourgeois factional setup has not been thoroughly destroyed, particularly their poisonous influence remains serious politically, ideologically and organizationally, and their ghosts are still present. This makes the course of implementing the party's cadre policy one fraught with struggles. Comrade An Ping-sheng then discusses four points from his own experiences:

First, to conscientiously implement the party's cadre policy, the key lies in taking the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link, thoroughly smashing the bourgeois factional setup, readjusting and strengthening leading bodies and organizational departments at various levels and continuously removing all constructions.

Second, another important link to insure making smooth progress in implementing the party's cadre policy is to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and Lin Piao at the same time, truly rectify the reversal of right and wrong caused by them on the cadre line politically, ideologically and theoretically, and resolutely shatter the mental shackles.

Third, an important guarantee for implementing the party's cadre policy is to insist on the work method of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line, and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style.

Fourth, the basic purpose in implementing the party's policy is to strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the two types of contradictions that are different in nature, unite more than 95 percent of the cadres and masses, and mobilize the revolutionary enthusiasm of the cadres and masses to the fullest extent.

Comrade An Ping-sheng says: It is necessary to continue, with a deep sense of revolutionary responsibility, to make serious and conscientious efforts to grasp firmly and well the implementation of the party's cadre policy and carry it through. It is necessary to continue to combine the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" with the exposure and criticism of the Lin Piao line and the consolidation of the leading bodies. It is necessary to regard the exoneration of those framed and falsely accused as an important link in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and simultaneously exposing and criticizing Lin Piao's "drawing a line and taking a side" [hua hsien chan tui 0487 4848 4541 7130]. It is necessary to further mobilize the masses to thoroughly expose and discredit all absurd arguments of the bourgeois factional setup attempting to continue to defend Lin Piao's "drawing a line and taking a side" and obstruct the implementation of the party's cadre policy; thoroughly wipe out the "gang logic," "gang rules," "gang style" and "gang spirit" of Lin Piao and the "gang of four"; and eliminate the people's ideological concerns in implementing the cadre policy. We must firmly and completely implement Chairman Mao's cadre policy, unite more than 95 percent of the cadres and masses, bring into play all positive factors and strive to carry out the general task for the new period.

## AN PING-SHENG ADDRESSES YUNNAN REHABILITATION RALLY

HK111115Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Sep 78 HM

[Summary] With the approval of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and the CCP committee of the Kunming PLA units held a rehabilitation rally on 8 September which 2.5 million participated in to publicly announce the reversal of verdicts on two sham political cases, the so-called "(Tien Ching)" and the "Yunnan spy group scheme", which had been dished up by Chiang Ching and others. The rally restored the reputation of cadres, staff and workers inside and outside the army who had been persecuted for many years, and also cleared their dependents. Before the rally, the provincial CCP committee also announced rehabilitations for the sham cases of the "Northeast Yunnan Guerilla Army", the "[word indistinct] corps" and the "(chou shang peng) cadres' liaison station". "The province has now completely rehabilitated the victims of all major sham, trumped-up and erroneous cases fabricated in the province by Lin Piao and the gang of four."

An Ping-sheng, Li Chi-ming, Chang Chih-hsiu, Liu Chih-chien, Chao Tseng-i, Hsueh Tao, Li Ko-chung, Liang Wen-ying, Chao Hsueh-chuan, (Li Yuan), (Tang Hsiao-min), (Chang Teng-tzu), Shih Ching-pan, (Chang Ping) and Kao Chan-chieh, responsible comrades of the Yunnan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Kunming PLA units and Yunnan Military District, attended the rally. The central site of the rally was the Kunming Tungfeng Gymnasium. Li Chi-ming, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided. Chang Chih-hsiu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and deputy commander of the Kunming units, announced the decision of the provincial CCP committee and the CCP committee of the Kunming PLA units on rehabilitating "(Tien Ching)", and the decision of the provincial CCP committee on rehabilitating the "Yunnan spy group scheme." An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first commissar of the Kunming PLA units, made an important speech.

"Yunnan was seriously sabotaged by Lin Piao and the gang of four. Carrying out unbridled disruption and sabotage, they interfered in the province from the initial period of the Great Cultural Revolution. They vigorously incited people to suspect and strike down everything, put forward the reactionary slogan 'attack with words, defend with weapons' and caused large-scale struggles by force. The agents of the Lin Piao antiparty clique and the confederates of the gang of four vigorously pushed the counterrevolutionary revisionist ultrarightist line of 'drawing demarcation lines according to personalities and making people take sides at all levels. To meet their counterrevolutionary political requirements in throwing the border area into confusion and conspiring to usurp party and state power, they resorted to spreading rumors and slanders and [words indistinct] and fabricated a number of notorious sham and trumped-up political cases. These were the so-called counterrevolutionary bandit gang, the 'West Yunnan (Chingchin) Column,' known as the '(Tien Ching)' for short; the Kuomintang Yunnan spy group scheme, known as the 'Yunnan spy group scheme' for short; the counterrevolutionary political [words indistinct], the Northeast Yunnan Guerilla Army, 'Tung Yu' for short; the counterrevolutionary secret organization, the [words indistinct] proletarian headquarters combat corps, '(Tuissu) Corps' for short; and the counterrevolutionary organization, the (chou shang peng) cadres' liaison station, 'cadres' liaison station' for short. They also fabricated various other trumped-up cases such as the 'south Yunnan (Lungtse) army,' 'the underground public security organs, procuratorate and people's courts,' '(kuan chang ping liang)' and 'the black treasury'."

The principal responsible person of the provincial revolutionary committee at that time and the gang of four's confederates in the province criticized and attacked the victims of these trumped-up cases as "taking the wrong side" and adopted Kuomintang fascist methods to launch a savage struggle and deal merciless blows against them. They continued to ceaselessly persecute them in a series of resulting political movements.



As a result, many leading cadres of the party, government and army and workers, peasants and soldiers suffered as innocent victims for many years.

Comrade Chang Hsiu-chih announced at the rally: "Investigation has shown that the trumped-up political cases of '(Tien Ching), and the 'Yunnan spy group scheme,' whose rehabilitation has been approved by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, were fabricated by Chiang Ching and others. There is no such organization as the 'West Yunnan (Chingchin) Column.' This is a trumped-up political case. What the document dished up by the agent of the Lin Piao antiparty clique said concerning the time of absence from Kunming, the route taken by and the events along the route of the [words indistinct] eighth engineering regiment does not fit the facts at all. That document says that the incident of shooting and killing [word indistinct] the military representative in the provincial Coal Administrative Bureau took place on 3 January 1968. Some members of the eighth engineering regiment were in Kunming at the time, (?holding talks) with leaders of the regiment. Some members of this regiment set out from Kunming for Hsiakuan on 10 January 1968 to take back to Kunming 600 members of the [words indistinct] PLA unit who were staying there awaiting [word indistinct] return to Shantung. On 13 February 1968, the 16th day after the eighth engineering regiment had been suppressed by armed force, the renegade Chiang Ching announced that this regiment was a counterrevolutionary bandit gang. This was a total slander against the regiment. They must be rehabilitated and cleared.

"Investigation has shown that the so-called 'Yunnan spy group scheme' is completely without foundation and comes under the category of a trumped-up political case. This trumped-up case was fabricated by certain people with ulterior motives after they listened to a speech by Chiang Ching. It was a product of 'drawing demarcation lines according to personalities and making people at all levels take sides' that was pushed through by the Lin Piao antiparty clique's Yunnan agent."

Before this rally, the provincial CCP committee also held a rally to announce the rehabilitation of the "Northeast Yunnan Guerrilla Army," the "(Tuissu) Corps," and the "(Chou shang peng) cadres, liaison station." Investigation has showed that these cases were all fabricated by the Lin Piao antiparty clique's agent in Yunnan.

This evil gang of four and their bourgeois factional network did everything possible to block rehabilitation work in these cases, with the result that the party's policy could not be implemented for the victims. Some of the cases were initially rehabilitated in 1975 as a result of implementing the important document of the provincial CCP committee that was approved by the party Central Committee, criticizing bourgeois factionalism and correcting the mistake of drawing demarcation lines according to personalities and making people take sides at all levels.

This work was again seriously hindered in 1976 by the gang of four and their bourgeois factional network in Yunnan. "The former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee sold himself to the gang of four, violated the central instructions and went his own way which resulted in the situation in the province becoming even more chaotic. A large proportion of the organization departments of the party committees at all levels in the province were in the hands of factional forces. As a result, after making a good start, the work of rehabilitating trumped-up, sham and erroneous cases and implementing the policies was forced to a halt. Not only were many problems left over, but in addition, the rehabilitation of some trumped-up and sham cases, which had been carried out when implementing the provincial CCP committee's important 1975 document, was again overturned. New confusion was thus caused. Hence, the tasks of implementing the policies and rehabilitating trumped-up and sham cases in Yunnan were extremely complex and heavy."

After the gang of four was smashed, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee readjusted the leadership group of the provincial CCP committee.



Since last April, the provincial CCP committee has seriously implemented the series of important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on solving the Yunnan problem, implemented the 11th party congress line and exposed and criticized the line and crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four. They have attached great importance to implementing party policies and rehabilitating victims of trumped-up and sham cases. As a result, this work has made rapid progress.

At the 8 September rally, Chu Chia-pi, deputy commander of Yunnan Military District; (Liu Fu-sheng), secretary of the Tali Autonomous Prefecture CCP Committee; (Cheng Feng-kang), deputy director of the provincial Electronics Industry Bureau; and (Lung Chung-lien), deputy director of the Kunming Municipal Public Security Bureau, delivered exposure and criticism speeches.

Comrade An Ping-sheng then delivered an important speech. After hailing the rehabilitations announced at the rally, he said: "This rally is a rally to denounce and criticize the counterrevolutionary crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four. It is also a mobilization rally to combine exposure and criticism of the gang of four with exposure and criticism of Lin Piao's line and further do well in the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. By now, the great majority of trumped-up, sham and erroneous cases in the province have been rehabilitated. The slanders and smears imposed on the cadres and masses by Lin Piao and the gang of four have all been overturned. Innocent victims of many years have been cleared. The people of all nationalities in the province and the commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Yunnan are in high spirits and sincerely thank Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

"The current situation in the province is excellent. We have destroyed the gang of four's bourgeois factional network in Yunnan which will allow for the smooth implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The mental outlook of cadres and masses has been greatly transformed. An excellent situation has appeared on all fronts. After being seriously sabotaged by Lin Piao and the gang of four, there has been a notable revival and development of agricultural production this year. After overcoming frosts and hailstorms, output of the spring-harvested crops was over 10 percent greater than last year and set a new record. The province reaped a bumper early rice harvest with an increase of more than 10 percent over last year. Following the big effort in farmland capital construction last year, the autumn-harvested crops are growing very well. The industrial production situation is also very good. Output from January to July was 44.5 percent greater than last year's corresponding period. Revenue from January to July was [word indistinct] percent greater than in last year's corresponding period."

An Ping-sheng continued: "The difficulties caused to work in Yunnan by the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four were very great. In particular, still more time and arduous effort will be needed to completely wash away their pernicious influence on the ideological front and fundamentally change the economic situation in the province. We must have a clear understanding of the key points."

An Ping-sheng went on to stress the importance of criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four, saying: "Lin Piao and the gang of four were jackals of the same lair. Politically, ideologically and organizationally, the counterrevolutionary revisionist line they pushed was all the same. The business of 'drawing demarcation lines according to personalities and making people at all levels take sides' in Yunnan was organized by Lin Piao and the gang of four working in partnership. After Lin Piao collapsed, the gang of four became the protectors and inheritors of the Lin Piao line."

An Ping-sheng continued: "In the struggle to expose and criticize the line of Lin Piao in connection with exposing and criticizing the gang of four, it is necessary to seriously implement the party's policies, especially the policies on cadres and on people.

It is necessary to persist in the principle of seeking truth from facts and in dialectical materialism and oppose idealism and metaphysics. Incorrectly handled cases and wrong decisions must all be overturned no matter who was responsible for them or how many there are. Those completely wrong must be completely corrected those partially wrong must be corrected accordingly, and those which are correct must be upheld. It is necessary to pay great attention to grasping the party's policies and to strictly distinguishing and correctly handling the two different kinds of contradictions. We must concentrate all our hatred on Lin Piao and the gang of four. We must give free rein to the masses to thoroughly discredit and investigate a handful of class enemies who launch counterattacks to reverse settlements and commit murder, backbone factional elements who [words indistinct] frenziedly carried out conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power and committed many crimes, and persons who engaged in beating, smashing and looting. They must be seriously dealt with in accordance with the party's policy and with the law.

"With regard to persons who made mistakes, even serious ones, in 'drawing demarcation lines according to personalities and making people take sides at all levels,' we must persistently follow the principle of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient and carry out serious and meticulous ideological education. As long as they understand their mistakes, things will be all right if they correct them. It is always better to have a few more people rather than a few less working in the revolutionary cause. Our strategic principle is always to unite over 95 percent of the cadres and masses to face the enemy together.

"We must hold firm to the main orientation of struggle and certainly not point the spearhead at the masses. Through exposure and criticism we should distinguish between right and wrong in line and [words indistinct]. We must correctly treat comrades who have made mistakes. We should not act according to individual likes and dislikes. Comrades who have made mistakes must seriously sum up experiences and lessons and actively plunge into the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four. Everyone must look ahead and be concerned for the overall situation. We must all regard the party's cause and the cause of revolution as the main thing. We should advocate heart-to-heart talks and spontaneously eliminate mutual alienation. We should not mention things which do not benefit unity. In this struggle, the party members and cadres, especially the leading cadres at all levels, must take the stand of the party and of party spirit and policy, and provide correct leadership for the struggle."

An Ping-sheng called on the province to implement the instructions of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and closely follow their strategic plan. He said: "We must take a correct view of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the masses, and ourselves. We must hold firm to the main orientation of the struggle--exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four--seriously implement the 11th party congress line and act in accordance with the series of principles and policies on exposing and criticizing the gang of four drawn up by Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee."

PEKING UNIVERSITY REHABILITATES TEACHERS, STUDENTS

OW110942Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, September 10 (HSINHUA) -- The reputation of the Marxist historian Chien Po-tsan, late vice-president of Peking University, the noted chemist, Professor Fu Ying, and other cadres, teachers and students persecuted by Lin Piao and the gang of four was rehabilitated at a recent mass meeting at the university.

Lin Piao and the gang of four spread the idea during the Cultural Revolution of suspecting and overthrowing all. Chien Po-tsan was labeled a "reactionary academic authority" and persecuted to death. Due to humiliation and suffering, Professor Fu Ying is still confined to bed.

Peking University was directly controlled by Lin Piao and the gang of four for a time and suffered great damage at their hands. Of the 143 party cadres in the university, 130 were attacked as "capitalist roaders", and 145 of the 177 full and associate professors were placed under investigation. Some teachers were persecuted as "traitors", "special agents" and "active counter-revolutionaries". Some teachers and students were attacked as belonging to "counter-revolutionary groups".

Speakers at the meeting pointed out that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was predominant in the school during the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution. The university had made big advances under the leadership of Chiang Lung-chi and Lu Ping. The majority of the cadres and teachers were good. They had made contributions to the development of education and science. The false charges against them should all be withdrawn.

The teachers and students showed great support for the meeting. Some remarked "This is a moving event and we are happy."

TIENTSIN PORT BUREAU CRITICIZES GANG OF FOUR

SK102338Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] Under the guidance of Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well and with the support of the central leading comrades and the Ministry of Communications, the party committee of the Tientsin Port Administration Bureau boldly aroused the masses to fight a large-scale people's war of exposure, criticism and investigation, lifted the lid off the class struggle and constantly deepened the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. The bureau has in the main completed the investigation of the individuals and incidents connected with the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power. The force formed by a few persons in the Standing Committee of the party committee of the bureau, who actively followed the gang of four to frantically launch an attack on the party, has been shattered, that portion of power they usurped has been seized back, the party's various policies are being carried out step by step and an excellent situation in revolution and construction has taken shape. Presently, the party committee of the Tientsin Port Administrative Bureau is following the plans of the Tientsin municipal party committee to further deepen the exposure-criticism-investigation movement. In the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the Tientsin Port Administrative Bureau has taken the following measures:

1. Strengthen the party's leadership over this movement. The party committee of the Tientsin Port Administrative Bureau came to understand in the course of the movement that the key to deepening the exposure-criticism-investigation movement lies in the leadership. Following the gang and proceeding from their criminal end to usurp party and state power, the few persons in the Standing Committee of the bureau's party committee recruited followers to form a faction and held great power in the Standing Committee. For a period of time, they usurped the power of the bureau's party committee, assigned their faithful followers to important posts in the bureau, and controlled the leadership of the main departments such as the [words indistinct] financial, personnel, armed forces and administrative departments, and some grassroots units. Their deeds and acts were actually supported and abetted by a certain responsible persons of Tientsin Municipality. Therefore, the situation of the struggle at Tientsin port was very serious.

To lift the lid off the class struggle in the Tientsin port, principal responsible comrades of the bureau's party committee, defying the suppression by a certain responsible persons of Tientsin Municipality, unswervingly implemented Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well, waged resolute struggles against the frantic activities of the few followers of the gang in the Standing Committee of the bureau party committee and took firm and prudent disciplinary measures to reorganize and strengthen leading bodies at one level after another, resolutely seize back the power usurped by these few persons and have them criticized by the masses by name.

2. Carry out deep mental mobilization and organize a mighty army. Whether we are able to fully arouse the masses to fight a large-scale people's war is a basic question in whether we can penetratingly and thoroughly carry out the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and carry it out through to the end. The Tientsin Port Administration Bureau adopted different measures for different stages of the development of the movement to fully arouse the masses. In every stage of the movement, the bureau linked its actual situation to disseminate to the masses Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well and repeatedly explained to the masses the nature of and policy for the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, so that they could be mobilized rapidly.

3. Select a correct and good point to make a breakthrough. Through the few followers of the gang in the Standing Committee of the Tientsin Port Administration Bureau's party committee, a certain responsible persons of Tientsin seriously interfered with and sabotaged the bureau's work in various fields. How is it possible to expose their ugly features and reactionary nature? The bureau's party committee held that it was necessary to select the problems in which the few persons were deeply involved, which could most fully expose their features, arouse the indignation of the masses and which could affect the whole situation as points to make a breakthrough, start the ball rolling and expose the problems with vigorous and swift efforts.

4. Master tactics for the struggle and implement the party's policies. In light of Chairman Mao's teaching on winning over the many and isolating the handful of diehard elements and Chairman Hua's repeated instruction that the deeper the movement goes, the more attention should be paid to the party's policies, the party committee of the Tientsin Port Administration Bureau strictly carried out the party's policies, conducted conscientious analysis of the few gang followers in the Standing Committee of the bureau's party committee and other persons who committed crimes but confessed to them, and took different ways of struggle toward different persons.



Toward the few gang followers in its Standing Committee, the bureau party committee adopted the attitude of waging resolute struggle against them, taking different actions for different persons and never being softhearted. It paid attention to facts, attached importance to investigation and research, aroused the masses to conduct face-to-face struggle, emphatically criticized a bigwig and a key person who committed serious misdeeds and adopted bad attitude, and criticized them separately, as necessary. After repeated criticism, these two persons still had a very bad attitude. With the approval of higher authorities, the party committee of the bureau suspended them from their posts to be criticized.

#### TIENTSIN LIGHT INDUSTRY BUREAU PROBES FALSE REPORTS

SK091412Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 5 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] In the struggle to deeply expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four, the party committee of the Tientsin No 2 Light Industry Bureau has eliminated chaos and restored order and rectified the unhealthy style of some enterprises in telling lies, making false reports to exaggerate or understate their total industrial output value and production quantities or failing to report some figures. This enhanced the consciousness of leading cadres at all levels in reviving and carrying forward the party's fine work style of seeking truth from facts. Early this year when making checkups to determine which were Taching-type enterprises, the party committee of this bureau discovered that some enterprises either understated or exaggerated their production. To promote the party's work style of seeking truth from facts, the party committee of this bureau, in April of this year, organized cadres of the bureau as well as various companies and enterprises under the bureau to conduct a large-scale investigation to see how work was done to check the eight economic norms. It was discovered that many enterprises under this bureau had exaggerated or understated their total industrial output value and production quantities to varying degrees or had failed to report some figures.

In regard to these situations, the Standing Committee of the party committee of this bureau sincerely made an analysis and study. It held that the main reason for this was because Lin Piao and the gang of four pushed the counterrevolutionary revisionist line and thus ruined the party's fine tradition and work style of seeking from facts.

To conduct the education of leading cadres and masses at all levels of all units under this bureau on reviving and carrying forward the party's fine work style, a meeting of directors of companies and heads of production sections and leading cadres of grassroots units was held. At the meeting, the party committee of this bureau took the initiative in conducting self-criticism on problems of false reports exposed by the large-scale investigations and accepted the responsibility for them. Those enterprises that persisted in seeking truth from facts were commended and those enterprises that refused to persist in the work style of seeking truth from facts and made exaggerated or understated reports or failed to make reports were subjected to severe criticism.

On the principle of raising understanding, drawing lessons and not punishing past mistakes the party committee of this bureau decided that it would accept the responsibility for these kinds of problems that occurred before the investigation. However, it said, such problems should be seriously dealt with if they happen again in the future.

In connection with this news report, TIENTSIN DAILY of 6 September publishes a short commentary entitled: "Do Not Deceive Yourself and Others." The short commentary states: Telling lies and making false reports is dishonest.

The way in which the party committee of the No 2 Light Industry Bureau exposed the contradictions and rectified the unhealthy style of some enterprises in telling lies in worth promoting.

In conclusion, the short commentary of TIENTSIN DAILY says: In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we should learn from what the party committee of the No 2 Light Industry Bureau did, boldly expose contradictions and, in connection with the actual situation, penetratingly criticize the crimes of the gang of four in ruining the party's work style of seeking truth from facts and the serious mistakes committed by certain responsible persons of Tientsin. We should eliminate chaos and restore order, be honest, speak and act honestly and quickly revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style of seeking truth from facts.

#### TIENTSIN ARTICLE ON CHANGING WORK STYLE FOR MODERNIZATION

SKC91424Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 5 Sep 78 SK

[Report on article by (Chu Min): "Take Prompt Action, Stop the Tendency To Procrastinate, Work Vigorously and Make More Contributions to the Four Modernizations"]

[Excerpts] The article says: In response to the call of wise leader Chairman Hua and under the leadership of the Tientsin municipal party committee, staff members and workers of the Tientsin industrial and communications front have worked vigorously in August and September and strived to make the production of the third quarter surpass that of the second so as to make more contributions to the four modernizations. The situation is pleasing and pressing. What is the reason for a pressing situation? It is because the resolution of the Tientsin municipal party committee is great and the enthusiasm of the masses is keen. This requires leading departments at all levels on the industrial and communications front to have a great change in their work style and, in particular, to change the bad work style of working perfunctorily and procrastinating. It is necessary to take account of what we have said, to do what we have decided, and to carry it out firmly to the end.

The article says: Speaking about the bad work style of working perfunctorily and procrastinating, we can see clearly the serious mistakes of a certain number of responsible persons in Tientsin. It was because of their faithful implementation of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four that the fine traditions and work style of the party were gravely ruined. They used to tell lies, talk nonsense and brag. On one hand they worked at the gang of four's disposal and followed them at every step. On the other hand they adopted a perfunctory attitude in carrying out the fighting call of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee and engaged in procrastination in a big way.

This procrastinating work style has caused much hardship to the Tientsin people. At that time this work style infected a certain number of leading cadres like a plague, and its pernicious influence has not yet been eliminated. When persons under this influence deal with a matter, they just adopt an attitude of procrastination and push aside whatever they can push aside or delay what they can delay. They always pay lip service to the implementation of plans for learning from Taching or write the plans on papers and post them on the wall without taking action to put them into practice in the departments and enterprises they are in charge of. They show no concern about such matters as catching up with or surpassing the advanced levels at home and abroad and marching toward the four modernizations.

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The article says: To insure that the industrial production of Tientsin develops vigorously and catches up with or surpasses the pace of development in those advanced areas of the country so as to make more contributions to the four modernizations, we must deeply expose and criticize the gang of four and a certain number of responsible persons in Tientsin, eliminate chaos and restore order and change the work style of procrastinating and being perfunctory on the excuse of being steady. We must be fully aware of the current excellent situation and understand that the important instruction of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua on grasping the key link in running Tientsin well is a great inspiration for cadres and masses of the entire municipality and that all the people here want to work vigorously and quickly.

While implementing the instruction of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the Tientsin municipal party committee, which has been reorganized and strengthened, has taken prompt action, made snap decisions and set out examples for us to follow. Under such an excellent situation, there must be no delay in the current task of changing the work style of leaders at all levels, on the industrial and communications front. We can achieve nothing if we have no confidence, measures and working enthusiasm.

#### TIENTSIN DPRK FILM WEEK OPENS 6 SEPTEMBER

SK100234Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Sep 78 SK

[Text] The DPRK film week sponsored by the Culture Ministry of the People's Republic of China was ceremoniously opened on 6 September in Tientsin. Attending the ceremony were responsible comrades of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees and the departments concerned and the masses, totaling more than 1,000 persons.

The DPRK film week is being held simultaneously between 7 and 13 September in 16 cities throughout China, including Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin. During the week, four feature films, including "High-Tension Wire", "Root Is Struck on the Great Land," "The Comrade-in-Arms Whom We Have Met Again" and "Among Intriguers" will be shown. The four films reflect the outstanding heroic accomplishments achieved by the Korean people who have, under the wise leadership of the Korean Workers Party and Chairman Kim Il-sung, bravely safeguarded and built their fatherland during the Korean liberation war and in the construction period in peace time.

At the opening ceremony, director of the Tientsin Municipal Culture Bureau (Chang Ying-tieh) made a speech.

#### TIENTSIN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR JAPAN

SK112304Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 Sep 78 SK

[Text] At the invitation of Tatsuo Miyazaki, mayor of friendly Kobe City, Japan, a 15-member Tientsin municipal friendship delegation left Peking airport on the morning of 9 September for a friendship visit to Kobe City. Leader of the delegation is Wang En-hui, vice chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Deputy leaders are Liao Tou-jin, vice chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Planning Committee, and Ma Hsin, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Office under the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee. The secretary general is (Li Chun), deputy director of the Tientsin Municipal Foreign Trade Bureau.

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They were seen off at the airport by Hu Chao-heng, vice chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Sun Ping-hua, secretary general of the China-Japan Friendship Association; (Wang Ping), deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Office of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee; (Wang Shao-hsien) and other responsible persons of departments concerned of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Tientsin municipal friendship delegation arrived in Peking from Tientsin on the morning of 6 September. When leaving Tientsin, they were warmly seen off by dozens of people, including Hu Chao-heng, vice chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee; (Li Chih-teng), deputy secretary general of the municipal revolutionary committee; and responsible representatives of the authorities and departments concerned.

Tientsin and Kobe established their bonds of friendship in June 1973. In June 1978, Major Tatsuo Miyazaki of Kobe City led the Kobe City friendship delegation to Tientsin to participate in activities marking the fifth anniversary of the establishment of bonds of friendship between Tientsin and Kobe.

This visit by the Tientsin municipal friendship delegation to Kobe City takes place at a time when the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty has just been signed. Members of the delegation said that through this visit, they would transmit deep friendship of the people of Tientsin for the Japanese people and further develop the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of China and Japan and the people of Tientsin and Kobe.

#### BRIEFS

**OVERTURNED HOPEI VERDICTS**--The Chuyang County CCP Committee has overturned the erroneous verdicts for a large number of cadres who were falsely charged. When the gang of four's followers were running the country, they trumped up erroneous charges against 1,640 cadres and people by labelling them "Kuomintang," "special agents" and members of "murderous gangs." Because Paoting Prefecture, to which the county belongs, was also controlled by the gang of four's followers, persons who demanded implementation of party policies regarding the victims were also persecuted. In February the Hopei provincial party committee and the reorganized Paoting prefectural party committee took action to remove the factionalists from the leading group of the county. Later, following the reorganization of the county's Public Security Bureau and other departments, the implementation of party policies was carried out. [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 78 OW]

**REINSTATED HOPEI TEACHERS**--In implementing the party's policies on intellectuals, the Hsien County CCP Committee has achieved great success in reviewing the cases of teachers who were penalized during the Cultural Revolution. During the Cultural Revolution many middle and primary schools teachers in the county were punished in one way or the other. Some were driven from schools as a result of Lin Piao and the gang of four's efforts to sabotage education. As of now the county has re-examined the cases of 220 teachers and reinstated 164 teachers. [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 78 OW]



KIRIN DAILY ON ENFORCING ECONOMIC DISCIPLINE

SK090954X Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Sep 78 SK

[Report on KIRIN DAILY 5 September brief commentary: "Strictly Enforce Financial and Economic Discipline"]

[Text] The brief commentary says: Financial and economic discipline is a part of the law and discipline of the state. However, out of the criminal purposes of usurping party and state power and restoring capitalism, the most vicious gang of four tried a hundred and one ways in to sabotage the financial and economic discipline of the party. After the smashing of the gang of four, financial and economic discipline has been again brought into play. However, we should see that the pernicious influence of the gang of four has not yet been thoroughly eliminated in some localities and is still dominating the deeds of those who make policy decisions.

Our country has entered a new historical period. The modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology requires a large sum of money. Part of this money comes from the revenue of the state. Thus, only by collecting all tax payments which should be collected can we quickly accumulate funds for developing national economy at high speed and fulfill and overfulfill the task of financial revenue for 1978 in Kirin Province.

We hope that leaders at various levels, like the Liuho county party committee, carry out an all-round and conscientious investigation of financial and economic discipline in units under their jurisdiction, so as to strengthen financial and economic discipline well. They should commend those units where financial and economic discipline is strictly enforced and criticize and educate those units where discipline is not carried out. As for those persons who insist on mistakes or, what is more, attack and retaliated against financial and accounting personnel, due punishments must be given.

KIRIN INSTITUTE MAKES GAINS AFTER EXPOSURE CAMPAIGN

SK091402Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] In the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, the Biological Preparations Research Institute of Changchun Municipality adopted resolute measures to sweep away the array of barriers set up by the "five pests" [wu hai 0063 1364], promptly removed the lid on the class struggle which has been kept on by the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee and his followers in the institute for 19 months and enabled the movement to swiftly move forward. This resulted in smooth progress in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and the work of implementing the policy on intellectuals. The enthusiasm of the masses of cadres and intellectuals in going all out for socialism was unprecedentedly boosted. A new look of revolution, production and scientific research is taking shape.

To solve the problems in the institute, the Propaganda Department of the Kirin provincial party committee and the leading party members' group of the provincial Public Health Bureau sent a liaison group to carry out penetrating, investigations and studies. As a result, the class alignment and the right and wrong on political line in the research groups were made clear. Then, the Kirin provincial party committee adopted a resolute measure to establish an interim party committee for the institute to supersede the former one so as to remove the obstacles to the movement.

After clarifying trumped-up cases, false charges and incorrect verdicts, the interim party committee held a rally to reverse the verdicts and implement the policy. Now 72 cadres and intellectuals have been rehabilitated. As for part of [words indistinct], a rally was held to exonerate them, restore their party membership and restore their reputation. The rally also reversed the verdicts against (Chin Ching), a specialist in biological preparations, and (Yeh Ching-fen), a higher level intellectual, and restored their reputations.

The work regulation for biological preparations once criticized by the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee and his followers in the institute is being reestablished. It has been basically insured that five-sixths of the work time of the scientists and technicians is spent in scientific and technical work. The atmosphere of academic research has prevailed. Technological findings have begun to be exchanged. In the first half of 1978, the institute realized the goal of fulfilling more than one-half of the annual production plan by midyear, with an output value surpassing the plan by 11 percent and showing an increase of 17.6 percent compared with the corresponding period of 1977. It overfulfilled its plans with regard to the various economic norms and the state plans for the output of its 22 major products. The various projects of scientific research for 1978 are being carried out. Also, efforts are being made to work on the key items of scientific research for 1979. A brand-new scene of rapid progress has appeared in the entire institute.

#### KIRIN CYL COMMITTEE CRITICIZES GANG FOLLOWER

SKL01406Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Sep 78 SK

[Text] The fifth enlarged plenary session of the Seventh Kirin Provincial CYL Committee was held in Changchun from 26 to 31 August. Attending the session were committee members and alternate members of the Kirin Provincial CYL Committee, responsible persons of the CYL committees of various [words indistinct], prefectures, chou, leagues [words indistinct] and banners, some young activists and pace setters and CYL cadres of some exemplary units, totalling 180 persons.

The session further worked out ways to supplement the guidelines of the circular of the party Central Committee on [words indistinct] and the first session of [words indistinct] committee. With great proletarian indignation, participating comrades exposed and criticized (Hsu Chao-chang), left-over evil of the gang of four, sinister lieutenant of the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee, chief criminal guilty of beating, smashing and looting and newborn bourgeois element, for his crimes in poisoning young people and undermining CYL work.

The session was presided over by (Li Te-chu), deputy secretary of the Kirin Provincial CYL Committee. Comrade (Tu Chang-ling), secretary of the Kirin Provincial CYL Committee, delivered a work report entitled "Grasp the Key Link in Running the CYL Committee Well and Develop the Excellent Situation in Youth Work To Usher in the Successful Convocation of the 10th National CYL Congress." In the report, he reviewed the excellent situation in which the young people of our province have closely followed the wise leader Chairman Hua in continuing the Long March since [words indistinct], and the situation of the province's CYL work. Through full deliberation, the session elected delegates to the 10th National CYL Congress.

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LIAONING'S ANSHAN IRON, STEEL COMPANY PURSUES INVESTIGATIONS

SK090943Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] In the deepgoing struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the party committee of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company is determined to completely eliminate evil and to penetratingly and thoroughly carry out investigation so that no one who is to be investigated will be allowed to slip away from the investigation.

With the assistance given by the working group of the State Council, the investigating work in the Anshan Iron and Steel Company has won a decisive victory. The bourgeois factional setup which was deeply rooted and complex has been dealt a crushing blow, and the incidents and persons involved in the gang's conspiratorial activities in usurping party and state power have in the main been investigated.

With the deepening of the movement, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company discovered that some persons who have close relations with the factional setup or are actually the members of the setup themselves are still at large. Furthermore, some of them have sneaked into the investigating organs. In the units of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company such as the (Tahsichiao) coal mine, the cold rolling mill, the measuring instrument plant and others, such persons were leading the work of investigation. By using their position and power, they suppressed the people, preventing them from exposing the problems. They even informed the persons to be investigated of the plans for the movement and the accusing materials offered by other people. They also cooperated with those persons to work out tactics in a vain attempt to protect those persons and to slink off the struggle. As soon as the problems were discovered, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company dealt with the cases immediately and removed those persons from the investigating organs.

In the previous stage of the movement, the masses in the Anshan Iron and Steel Company vied to report that the former secretary of the No 1 (?steel plate) mill party committee had severe problems and asked that he be investigated. Based on the demand of the masses, the party committees of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company immediately sent an investigating group and widely listened to the people's opinions. Then, it discovered that person really had severe problems in regard to politics, economy, daily life and work style. He had long controlled the office of the party committee and the departments of organization, propaganda, security and material supply in the No 1 (?steel plate) mill. In the movements of investigation and the "two blows", he used every means to suppress the masses and to cover up the facts so as to protect himself. After clarifying his problem by relying on the masses, the party committee of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company resolutely dismissed him from his leading post and let him confess his mistakes. At the same time, it mobilized the masses to launch criticism against him.

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SUNG PING, OTHERS ATTEND KANSU 'QUALITY MONTH' RALLY

HK111001Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] On 6 September the Industry and Communications Office of the Kansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, provincial Federation of Trade Unions, the Industry and Communications Office of the Lanchow Municipal Revolutionary Committee, municipal Federation of Trade Unions and Kansu people's broadcasting station jointly held a broadcast rally to mobilize the staff and workers on the industry and communications front throughout the province to quickly whip up an upsurge in "Quality Month" activities. The main meeting place was in the hall of the provincial revolutionary committee and other meeting places were in factories, mines and rural areas in 12 prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities.

The rally was attended by some 50,000 people, including Sung Ping, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Feng Chi-hsin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; by Wang Yao-hua, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee, first secretary of the Lanchow Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal CCP and revolutionary committee; and responsible persons of departments concerned at provincial level and of various prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities. Pai Ming, chairman of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, presided over the rally. Chuan Hsing-yuan, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and director of the provincial Industry and Communications Office, delivered an important speech, saying: "Only by strengthening leadership, giving free rein to the masses and doing well in straightening out enterprises can product quality be quickly promoted. All prefectures, departments and enterprises must strengthen leadership over 'Quality Month' activities."

Twelve cadres and workers also spoke at the rally. Representatives from various units put forward proposals on doing well in "Quality Month" activities.

LANCHOW PLA SCHOOL STUDIES MODERN MILITARY TECHNOLOGY

HK111056Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] The infantry school of the Lanchow PLA units has launched mass activities to study science. By holding report meetings, organizing inspection visits and so on, the school has raised the scientific and cultural levels of the teachers and students and broadened their knowledge. The school recently held a series of report meetings on the military application of lasers; the military application of modern aviation; meteorology and military affairs; technology of the modern air force; and other topics.

This school's party committee has attached great importance to these activities and has held many special meetings to look into the matter. Comrade (Chang Hsiang-pei), the commandant, has personally concerned himself with the contents of the report meetings and taken part in them. Under his leadership, the teachers and students are all resolved to progress toward modern science and technology. One teacher recently lectured to the whole school on "Soviet and U.S. nuclear and chemical weapons." Many of the teachers have been praised for their efforts to acquire knowledge of modern military affairs. Teachers of one department are currently doing research in the application of the overall planning method in teaching.



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